



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



EP/GLO/909/UEP
Terminal Report

THE GLOBAL PEATLANDS INITIATIVE (GPI): ASSESSING, MEASURING, AND PRESERVING PEAT CARBON

GLOBAL

PROJECT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

ROME, 2023

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Report prepared for
the participating governments
by
the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Rome, 2023

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The Food and Agriculture Organization is greatly indebted to all those who assisted in the implementation of the project by providing information, advice and facilities.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIM4Forests	- Accelerating Innovative Monitoring for Forests
ASEAN	- Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BE	- Better environment
BMUV	- Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (Germany)
CAFI	- Central African Forest Initiative
CIFOR	- Center for International Forestry Research
COFO	- FAO Committee on Forestry
COP	- Conference of the Parties
COVID-19	- Coronavirus disease 2019
FOLU	- Forestry and Other Land Uses
FRA	- Forest Resources Assessment
G20	- Group of Twenty
GCF	- Green Climate Fund
GFOI	- Global Forest Observations Initiative
GHG	- Greenhouse gas
GIZ	- German Agency for International Cooperation
GMC	- Greifswald Mire Centre
GPA	- Global Peatlands Assessment
GPI	- Global Peatlands Initiative
GSP	- Global Soil Partnership for Food Security and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation
IKI	- International Climate Initiative (Germany)
ITPC	- International Tropical Peatlands Center

IUCN	- International Union for Conservation of Nature
JICA	- Japan International Cooperation Agency
LT-LEDS	- Long-term low-emission development strategies
LTS	- Long-term strategy
MEDBBC	- Minister of the Environment, Sustainable Development and the Congo Basin (Congo)
MINAM	- Ministry of the Environment, Peru
MOEF	- Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Indonesia
MRV	- Measuring, reporting and verification
NAMA	- Nationally appropriate mitigation action
NAP	- National action plan
NDCs	- Nationally determined contributions
NFI	- FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Division
NICFI	- Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative
PRIMS	- Peatland restoration and monitoring system
QR	- Quick Response
REDD	- Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
RRR	- Renewable Resources from Wet and Rewetted Peatlands
SDG	- Sustainable Development Goal
SEPAL	- System for Earth Observation Data Access, Processing and Analysis for Land Monitoring
SWAMP	- Sustainable Wetlands Adaptation and Mitigation Program
UGT	- Peatland Management Unit, Democratic Republic of the Congo
UN	- United Nations
UNEP	- United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNOPS	- United Nations Office for Project Services

- UNPDF - United Nations Partnership for Development Framework
- UNSDCF - United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
- USFS - United States Forest Service
- WRI - World Resources Institute
- WWF - World Wide Fund for Nature

A. OVERVIEW

A.1 PROJECT PROFILE

Country	Global
Project symbol	EP/GLO/909/UEP
Project title	The Global Peatlands Initiative (GPI): Assessing, Measuring, and Preserving Peat Carbon
Resource partner	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
Actual EOD	10 August 2019
Actual NTE	28 February 2023
Participating organizations (e.g. Ministry of Agriculture, etc.)	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV, Germany)
Implementing partners (list):	
Name	Type (non-governmental/civil society/community-based organization/Government, etc.)
UNEP	International/Multilateral Organization/Institution
Greifswald Mire Centre (GMC)	Academia
Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Indonesia	Government
Ministry of Environment, Peru	Government
Ministère de l'Environnement et Développement Durable de la République Démocratique du Congo	Government
Ministère de l'Environnement, du Développement Durable et du Bassin du Congo de la République du Congo	Government
Contribution to Programmatic Framework <i>Indicate the title of each higher-level result to which the project contributes</i>	
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	13: Climate Action. 15: Life on Land.
FAO Programme Priority Area(s)	<u>Better environment (BE) 1</u> : Climate change mitigating and adapted agri-food systems. <u>BE3</u> : Biodiversity and ecosystem services for food and agriculture.
Regional Priority Area/Initiative	<u>Africa</u> – Regional Priority (1) Sustainable agrifood production systems; (3) Climate action and sustainable natural resource management; and (4) Building resilience, ending poverty. <u>Asia and the Pacific (2010–2019)</u> – Regional Priority (1) Strengthening food and nutritional security; (2) Fostering agricultural production and rural development; (3) Enhancing equitable, productive and sustainable natural resource management and utilization; (4) Improving capacity to respond to food and agricultural

	<p>threats and emergencies; and (5) Coping with the impact of climate change on agriculture and food and nutritional security.</p> <p><u>Latin America and the Caribbean</u> – Regional Initiative (2) Family farming and inclusive food systems for sustainable rural development; and (3) Sustainable use of natural resources, adaptation to climate change and disaster risk management.</p>
<p>Country Programming Framework Outcome(s)</p>	<p><u>Democratic Republic of the Congo</u> – <i>Domaine Prioritaire (1) Renforcer la gouvernance des secteurs de l’Agriculture, Pêche e Elevage, Développement rural et Environnement (Eaux, forêts et biodiversité) ; et (2) Promouvoir une gestion durable de l’environnement, des ressources naturelles et améliorer l’adaptation et la mitigation des risques liés aux changements climatiques.</i></p> <p><u>Congo (2019–2022)</u> – <i>Domaine Prioritaire (1) La renforcement de l’environnement institutionnel catalyseur du développement agricole, de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle et de la gouvernance durable des ressources naturelles ; et (4) Le développement des stratégies d’atténuation et d’adaptation aux changements climatiques et de gestion durable de la biodiversité.</i></p> <p><u>Indonesia (2016–2020)</u> – Government Priority (1) Increased resilience of livelihoods to the effects of climate change, recurrent disasters and emerging pandemic threats; (2) Sustainable intensification of crop production and improved management of forests and fisheries resources; and (4) Improvement of the policy environment and strengthened partnerships in agriculture, fisheries and forestry for food security and nutrition.</p> <p><u>Peru (2018–2021)</u> – <i>Prioridad Gubernamental (2) Desarrollo productivo, conservación y aprovechamiento sostenible de los recursos naturales y la biodiversidad; y (5) Gestión integral de riesgos de desastres ; adaptación y mitigación frente al cambio climático.</i></p>
<p>UNDAF/UNSDCF/UNPDF Outcome(s)</p>	<p><u>Congo – UNDAF Key Intervention 4:</u> By 2024, disadvantaged population groups living in targeted areas will implement diversified, sustainable and climate change resilient economic activities that create jobs and incomes in the areas of sustainable agriculture, food security and ecotourism while complying with environmental standards.</p> <p><u>Democratic Republic of the Congo – UNSDCF <i>Axe 2: Croissance économique inclusive, développement agricole, capture du dividende démographique, protection et gestion durable des ressources naturelle.</i></u></p>

	<p><u>Indonesia – UNPDF (2016–2020) – Outcome (1)</u> Poverty reduction, equitable sustainable development, livelihoods and decent work; (3) Environmental sustainability and enhanced resilience to shocks; and (4) Improved governance and equitable access to justice for all.</p> <p><u>Peru – UNDAF (2017–2021) Efecto Directo 1:</u> <i>Al 2021, las personas en situación de vulnerabilidad, pobreza y discriminación, mejoran su acceso a medios de vida y empleo productivo y trabajo decente, a través de vías de desarrollo sostenible que fortalecen el capital social y natural, integrando una adecuada gestión de los riesgos.</i></p>
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A.2 FINANCIAL DATA in USD¹

Latest Approved Budget	USD 526 525
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¹ Data source: FPMIS/Data Warehouse.

UNEP Reporting Tool**Project** The Global Peatlands Initiative: Assessing, Measuring and Preserving Peat Carbon – EP-GLO-909-UEP**FAO Final Reporting****REGION/THEMATIC AREA:** Global: Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia and Peru**REPORTING OFFICER:** Maria Nuutinen, Forestry Division **FAO Budget holder:** Julian Fox**SUBMISSION DATE:** *August 2023***PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS:****Global significance***Key performance highlights of global significance that contributed to the overall achievement of the project include:*

1. Under this project, “The Global Peatlands Initiative (GPI): Assessing, Measuring, and Preserving Peat Carbon”, FAO provided technical assistance and policy support to countries. With help from partners, the project enabled the Organization to raise awareness on the importance of peatlands in the context of climate change. The funding helped catalyse many processes, such as national peatland definition and mapping in new areas (the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Peru); deeper consideration of local communities’ livelihoods in landscapes with rewetted peatlands (Indonesia); and the integration of peatlands into national climate action plans (in the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Peru).
2. Synergies with other projects and initiatives like the United Nations (UN) Decade on Ecosystem Restoration were important for taking advantage of both technical advances and visibility. High-level political support was gathered for peatlands through the efforts of FAO and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Ministers of the project countries advanced South–South cooperation to another level through concrete discussions, including in the Group of Twenty (G20) arena, and field visits between country representatives.
3. FAO-led products and resources, including webpages that are available in three languages, were accessed more than 7 700 times between September 2021 and May 2023 alone.
4. FAO’s support of the integration of peatlands into climate commitments and related planning proved to be effective. This was executed mainly by providing direct support to the four pilot countries (the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia and Peru) in the preparation and consultations for nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement, relying on close collaboration between the Organization’s leading technical unit and

country offices.

5. In 2022, a series of online and in-person events on the integration of peatlands into the planning and implementation of NDCs (supported by the FAO-led analysis of all types of wetlands within the NDCs) set the tone for the whole year. These events gathered enthusiastic support from partners of the GPI and beyond, who took the lead in co-organizing different sessions in an efficient, collaborative manner.
6. Countries associated and not associated with the project were eager to develop capacity on mapping. Learning materials and guidance from these countries is expected to be very useful. Developing a better understanding on peatland monitoring (supported by other FAO projects and activities) generated great interest, particularly in countries where there are challenges to peatland management.
7. Knowledge on sustainable management practices and livelihood sources increased. This is evidenced by the fact that FAO was contacted with inquiries and information by external parties, such as graduate students using more than 20 practice cases, and the Government of Indonesia, which has been eager to obtain additional practice cases.
8. The movement, initiative and partnerships that resulted from this project were helpful in further advancing resource mobilization to support countries and the global agenda on peatlands.

National significance

Key performance highlights of national significance in the four pilot countries that contributed to the overall achievement of the project include:

The Congo

1. The country expressed a strong interest in promoting peatlands for climate and biodiversity at the global level, as well as strong ministerial support for organizing successful side events, such as the one co-organized during the Twenty-seventh Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2022.
2. The Minister of Environment, Sustainable Development and Tourism was inspired by the topic of peatlands in 2017 when UNEP and FAO's first joint mission to Brazzaville took place. Personal exchanges with the Indonesian Minister of Environment and Forestry elevated her commitment for peatlands even further. The Minister personally engaged with media outlets (including during GPI activities) to bring attention to peatlands. She has even been called "*Madame Tourbières*" ("Mrs Peatlands") throughout the country and region, and thanks to peatlands, her current ministerial mandate now also covers the

Congo Basin.

3. Regarding technical developments, academia and stakeholders in the country expressed a strong interest in advancing national efforts (especially through improved peatland mapping outside of the Cuvette area), evidenced by their active participation in online mapping sessions.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo

1. The country submitted an enhanced NDC to the Paris Agreement in late 2021 (with FAO's direct support) that mentions peatlands 32 times. The NDC identifies peatland areas as priority ecosystems to fight climate change and poverty, and prioritizes the mapping and assessment of peatlands, as well as the restoration of degraded peatlands and avoidance of further degradation. Additionally, the NDC defines priority actions for peatlands and aims at securing the inclusion of peatlands in land management plans, considering peatlands as nature-based solutions for conserving ecosystem services.
2. As part of its efforts toward the sustainable management and conservation of peatlands, the Government carried out a process of establishing an official peatland definition, with the aim of facilitating mapping and carbon stock assessment, as well as developing a robust policy framework for the conservation and sustainable management of peatlands. In May 2022, FAO provided technical support to the country's process of determining a national definition of peatlands and peat, and the Organization also engaged stakeholders through consultations.
3. While the Peatland Management Unit (UGT) within the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development continues to dynamically support efforts on a national level, the unit's resources are limited, and further support to capacity development is requested monthly.

Indonesia

1. The country's presidency of the Group of Twenty (G20) in 2022 offered new opportunities for showcasing peatlands and mangroves as key nature-based solutions. At the G20 summit in Bali in November 2022, FAO and UNEP co-organized a side event on peatland management at the country's request.
2. FAO actively participated in several of the meetings and negotiations as an observer and provided technical input during the 2022 G20 process from March to end of the year. The country showcased an even stronger national commitment to improving peatland management. This is evidenced by the fact that peatlands are an integral part of the Forestry and Other Land Uses (FOLU) Net Sink 2030 action plan (<https://tinyurl.com/2bsz5abv>), which the country launched at the FAO Committee on Forestry (COFO) in October 2022 (with support from the FAO project team).
3. As requested by the governmental focal point, FAO supported the country, especially with the identification of sustainable management practices on rewetted

peatlands. One key opportunity was the “Sustainable peatland management and wet livelihoods opportunities” sessions organized by FAO (see: <https://tinyurl.com/2p98y5k6>), to also discuss the Indonesian Food Estate initiative (supported by the Ministry of Defence). The sessions were planned in close collaboration with project partners, including the International Tropical Peatlands Center (ITPC) and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF) (as the political partner). During the sessions, the project’s governmental focal point underlined that the activities of the Food Estate initiative would not cause an increase in degraded peatland area.

Peru

1. The project’s inception workshop, which the country’s Government eagerly welcomed in early 2020, managed to attract a significant number of actors needing to engage more in peatland work. The Government requested the organization of five online sessions focused on coastal peatlands. This dynamic start ensured successful implementation, evidenced by the level of national engagement with the activities, including a high number of attendees at the capacity-development workshops, as well as engagement with other products, such as a short podcast.
2. The country updated its NDCs (<https://tinyurl.com/4x8p6f9h>) by the end of 2020; by May 2021, the Ministry of Environment (MINAM) approved a supreme decree (D.S. N° 006-2021-MINAM, see: <https://tinyurl.com/fw83vyry>) that prohibits peat extraction for commercial purposes. According to the decree, MINAM was instructed to develop guidelines for the identification of peatlands, and public authorities must adopt measures to conserve, restore and sustainably use peatlands. The National Environmental Policy (<https://tinyurl.com/26h7mk38>) updated in July 2021 with technical guidance from FAO, identifies peatland conservation as a key greenhouse gas (GHG) emission-reduction activity.
3. The MINAM continued its efforts to include Amazonian peatland management as a climate change mitigation measure in an NDC implementation plan. This is a process linked to project support to mainstream peatlands in the NDC and the plan. The process was promoted by different stakeholders who enhanced their visibility and connection with MINAM during multiple project workshops and training sessions. In addition, the national GPI focal point within MINAM stated that the Ministry is interested in developing a document on climate action measures for the Andean peatlands.

Cooperation environment

Institutionalization

1. A new forestry officer post focused on climate change adaptation with mitigation synergies was created at FAO as a follow-up from this project because

resources were secured for a new project in the Congo Basin. The officer's role includes supporting work on peatlands. The post will be funded through the Organization's regular programme contributions (instead of short-term project funds). This post will also include activities to maintain peatland work areas, including support for project development and implementation.

2. The project has helped ensure that the Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) mechanism and the Global Soil Partnership for Food Security and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation (GSP) are considering further work on peatlands. This process was supported by the inclusion of peatlands as a thematic chapter in FAO's "A guide to forest–water management" published in English, French and Spanish (see pages 113–119, <https://tinyurl.com/3az4tks9>).
3. Similarly, the project also supported the project team's contributions to the FAO Land and Water unit's "Recarbonizing global soils – A technical manual of recommended management practices" with extensive contributions to principles and examples of sustainable management practices (see: <https://tinyurl.com/mpsxdh5m> and <https://tinyurl.com/v6am22p4>).
4. Through the GPI, the steering committee asked FAO to lead and coordinate both peatland mapping and monitoring workstreams, contributing to emission factors and other reporting matters.
5. The celebration of the International Year of Sustainable Mountain Development 2022 allowed the FAO team to connect partners to promote discussion on potential future interventions on adaptation to climate change on mountain and upland peatlands.
6. The UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration has given even higher visibility and acceptance to focus on peatlands as one of the programme's eight thematic focus areas for restoration (see: <https://tinyurl.com/4k4s6sru>).
7. FAO ensured that the importance of peatlands was also stressed in the key forest and ecosystem monitoring arena, including activities of the Global Forest Observations Initiative (GFOI).
8. To support further work, FAO secured additional resources to advance efforts, including the incorporation of peatlands into forest and other land monitoring systems. Some resources will be dedicated to peatlands under two five-year programmes, the Accelerating Innovative Monitoring for Forests (AIM4Forests) programme (funded by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland [the United Kingdom], see: <https://tinyurl.com/nhetmu6h>), as well as the System for Earth Observation Data Access, Processing and Analysis for Land Monitoring (SEPAL) project (funded by Norway, see: <https://tinyurl.com/48zpt52c>).

9. The project “Securing crucial biodiversity, carbon and water stores in the Congo Basin Peatlands by enabling evidence-based decision making and good governance”, funded by the International Climate Initiative (IKI), with the FAO project title “Global approaches to securing carbon, water, and biodiversity in peatlands, focus on the Congo Basin” (FAO Project symbol: EP/GLO/1156/UEP; IKI entity: 21_IV_098_Afrika_M_Congo Basin) was expected to become operational at the end of this project, providing an excellent opportunity to build upon it and the strong interaction between partners. It also has the potential to deepen work on sustainable livelihoods and practices in peatland landscapes, which FAO strongly recommends maintaining as one of the GPI’s workstreams. This is especially pertinent because economic factors are a dominating driver for unsustainable practices that lead to peatland degradation.

LESSONS LEARNED

1. Describe lessons learnt and learnings that could be incorporated in similar future projects.

- Advancing rapidly with the project appraisal and fund disbursement is key to allow partners to start implementation at the same time. Due to administrative processes, FAO was only able to start activities in October 2019. This led to a situation in which other actors had already started implementing activities, so parts of the products and processes that had been initially suggested became obsolete.
- The participating countries had made concrete workplans and were expecting the national project activities to contribute directly to those plans and efforts; however, the project budget was not large enough to cover all of the requests and expectations of beneficiary countries.
- Virtual consultations are useful, but mainly in countries that have a strong internet connection and online working culture.
 - Due to the COVID-19 crisis, many events took place online, which allowed for fast and cost-effective meetings with more participants that were able to attend from different parts of the world. While in-person meetings are preferred by many stakeholders, virtual consultations are an integral piece of the puzzle that were previously underutilized and undervalued.
- Coordination at national level required time to be spent in person with national focal points. Progress often depended on other political processes, mostly out of reach of the project staff, but with the support of FAO country offices, many hurdles were overcome.
- The exchanges during the training in remote sensing for peatland mapping showed that stakeholders in Latin America have more experience working with technologically advanced tools than the stakeholders in the Congo Basin, where further support will be provided through a new UNEP–FAO Congo Basin peatland project.

- Countries are taking more initiative to organize their own sessions on peatlands. The level of participation in those nationally led sessions has occasionally been rather low, potentially due to the late sending of invitations. This risk was not mitigated by early engagement, given that country focal points already have very busy agendas. Further support in drafting invitations and direct coaching could still be helpful.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

Period	Implementation challenges	Strategies to address challenges
2019 – Q3-2022	The period for initial administrative procedures caused delays in the disbursement of funds. FAO is only allowed to start project activities once funds are available. These delays therefore resulted in some of the expected products (e.g. the drivers of change or policy review) being either implemented by other partners or becoming obsolete. Delays were exacerbated by the outbreak of COVID-19, which happened just a few months after implementation began.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project's duration was revised to allow for the full three-year implementation period for the national activities. ▪ Revision and prioritization of key activities and products was carried out in close consultation with UNEP, the Greifswald Mire Centre (GMC) and project countries.
2019–2023	In the Congo, efforts to kick-start the project activities in the country were delayed first due to the internal definition of the lead government ministry responsible for peatland matters, and later by the national focal point, and then by changes of the focal point. The delays in being able to implement activities jointly with the ministry in the Congo minimized the expected national-level impact of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ During the COVID-19 pandemic, where feasible, scientists and other stakeholders were invited to join global sessions and events online. ▪ The Congo Basin Peatland project's inception workshop organized by UNEP and FAO in June 2022 helped to resolve the situation in the Congo. ▪ A final workshop took place on 27 February 2023 in a hybrid mode in the FAO office in Brazzaville and online. The chief of staff gave opening remarks delivered on behalf of the Minister of the Environment, Sustainable Development and the Congo Basin (MEDBBC). ▪ The work with MEDBBC will continue under the new IKI project focused on the Congo Basin peatlands.

2019–2023	Peru had a frequent change of Ministers of the Environment during the Project. Ministers of other sectors were also changed with high frequency, affecting, for example, the activities of the High Level Commission on Climate Change, which is formed by multiple sectors and approves the launch of new or updated adaptation and mitigation measures of the country. This situation contributed to delaying the approval of the mitigation measure on Amazonian peatlands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Despite these high-level changes, the same Peruvian focal point remained and continued supporting project coordination. ▪ Constant communication and involvement of the focal point in national activities strengthened the mutual commitment and efficiency of implementation.
2019–2023	Partners in the Congo Basin were not able to submit case studies on sustainable livelihoods in the region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of data and time proved to be challenging especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, and the busy period after it, despite serious efforts. ▪ Previous FAO work in the region did not contribute to peatland area management and could not contribute to compiling data due to travel restrictions. ▪ The document on principles of peatland management for the Congo helped to address the situation.
Q1 2023	In Peru, a GPI members' meeting had to be cancelled due to political instability in the country. As a result, FAO was not able to release the remaining reports and materials, nor consult members in person on the impact of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The cancellation was announced very close to the end of the FAO implementation period. FAO strengthened dissemination efforts and took advantage of other events to finalize dissemination.

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS AND FOLLOW-UP IN THE REGION					
Implementation Challenge	Action	Who took action	When	Status	Notes/Remarks
The Congo: National activities were not receiving support from the national focal point and could not be implemented.	Liaison and identification of potential joint activities, including the organization of the side event during COP27 in 2022 and the validation workshop in Q1/2023.	FAO country office team	Q4 2022	Issue solved	Further follow-up and close inclusion of the FAO country offices will help avoid issues.

OUTCOME – REPORTING ON RESULTS ACHIEVED

FAO'S CONTRIBUTION TO OUTCOME

PROJECT OUTCOME: Effective policies, improved methods, data and tools to support sustainable peatland management are increasingly available globally and initiatives toward protection, conservation, restoration and sustainable use are well coordinated and implemented by key actors in the pilot countries of Indonesia, Peru, the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo with results that can be upscaled and extended to other countries.

Please note that the numbering of Outputs and Activities refers to the full project, while FAO contributed mainly to Output 2, and one activity of Output 1 (UNEP was the main implementer).

Results Achieved:

- FAO supported pilot countries in identifying and strengthening connections between key stakeholders and initiatives working on peatlands. The support of FAO, GMC, UNEP and partners under the GPI was instrumental in the inclusion of peatlands in various policy frameworks in the pilot countries, and it elevated the importance of peatlands globally.
- Through capacity development, technical contributions, and support to focal points in understanding the national climate planning processes and how peatlands can be integrated into them, the project made significant contributions to national processes.
- FAO played a key role in bringing actors together and creating a common space for knowledge exchange. Synergies and discussions were promoted through multiple workshops, training sessions, events and online Communities of Practice.
- The final FAO-led validation workshops with the key stakeholders for each of the pilot countries took place at the end of the project to present and discuss the results of FAO activities and collect the final feedback, lessons learned and ways forward.

Outcome indicator 0.1 (UNEP):

By the end of the project, global peatland extent (maps) and data relating to their contribution to climate mitigation are available to inform decision makers in pursuit of sustainable peatland management in the tropics.

Unit	Baseline (1/2/2018)	Target value
Global peatlands database	Limited and fragmented knowledge of global hotspots of peatland degradation	Global hotspot atlas of degradation on the basis of Global Peatland Database is published and widely distributed.

Means of verification and a description of the procedure (data sources, data collection, measurement methods etc.) (UNEP) Global hotspot atlas is published and available in print and online in English, Spanish, and French. The database can be easily accessed by experts via an online platform (e.g., number of variables in the database and maps of peat distribution and extent).

Survey of pilot countries governments and Global Peatlands Initiative members working in those countries – pre, mid and post project implementation to determine the increase in accessibility of the database.

Results Achieved:

- UNEP and the GMC as the subcontractor oversaw the reporting on this indicator.
- FAO's contributions to the UNEP-led Global Peatlands Assessment (GPA) published in November 2022 (<https://tinyurl.com/yeykykdx>) included:
 - a thorough review of various chapters, including the one for policy and recommendations, and various regional chapters;
 - data and information collected in the “Peatland profiles” of the project countries;
 - information on sustainable practices; and
 - data from the high-resolution map derived from the peatland mapping training in Mbandaka, Democratic Republic of the Congo.
- FAO: As part of the capacity-development activities for peatland fieldwork, an updated high-resolution peatland map for the Botanical Garden of Eala (Mbandaka, Democratic Republic of the Congo) was produced and the method and results were validated with the Democratic Republic of the Congo’s focal Ministry and other stakeholders, and it is all available in the report “*Rapport de mission de cartographie des tourbières. Mbandaka, République démocratique du Congo, 19–26 juin 2021*” (Report of the peatland mapping mission. Mbandaka, Democratic Republic of the Congo, 19–26 June 2021, available at: <https://tinyurl.com/29n4wp77>).

Surveys

- The pre-implementation project survey was carried out through a needs assessment survey, where 287 answers in English, Spanish and French, with 34 percent female participation, were analysed and made available through a comprehensive report (available at: <https://tinyurl.com/yxy6s2wa>).
- The mid-project implementation survey was conducted through the collection of feedback before and after the technical webinars that were organized.
- A final feedback survey at the end of the project was carried out with a total of 188 responses analysed. Twenty-eight percent of respondents were female, and 122 organizations were represented (survey available at: <https://tinyurl.com/44p6n3mu>).

Outcome indicator 0.2 (UNEP):		
By the end of the project, peatlands have been integrated into key national documents (such as policies, strategies, action plans or budgets), allowing advances in sustainable peatland management.		
Unit	Baseline (1/2/2018)	Target value (By the end of the project)
National key documents, initiatives and plans	<p>Baseline to be established at the beginning of the project identifying the main initiatives and plans with references related to peatlands management. Such plans are rare in the pilot countries, or not well harmonized with other sectoral policies and legislation. The exception is Indonesia where peat is included i.e. in the national Regulation on the Protection and Management of Peatland Ecosystems, and in the National REDD+ Strategy as well as in the NDC.</p> <p>In Peru, the legislation identifies highland peatlands as fragile ecosystems and recommends their conservation and protection though this legislation has not always been applied. Given the multisectoral and landscape nature of peatland issues, it is necessary to conduct a more in-depth and detailed assessment at the start of the project. All pilot countries have ratified the Ramsar Convention on wetlands and designated Wetlands of International Importance.</p>	At least two key national documents (i.e. one per partner country) integrate peatland conservation, restoration and/or sustainable use as a special priority, using peatlands data as appropriate.
Means of verification and a description of the procedure (data sources, data collection, measurement methods etc.)		
Documentation of project's policy support, backstopping and advisory activities with the partner country's key officials, including messages, products and briefing materials. Survey of pilot countries governments and Global Peatlands Initiative members working in those countries – pre, mid and post project implementation on their knowledge of existing plans or strategies related to peatlands.		

Baseline will be established through the first needs assessment, including a provision of an annotated list of the national documents, plans and initiatives with reference to peatlands since the start of the project tracking the integrated changes resulting from the project's activities.

Data sources: government focal points project team, and UNFCCC portal of national reporting and contributions.

Results Achieved: Completed. Achieved since the beginning of the project: Seven.

- Inclusion of peatlands in:
 1. the National Environmental Policy of Peru (2021) – <https://tinyurl.com/47hym77s>;
 2. Democratic Republic of the Congo's updated NDC (12/2021) – <https://tinyurl.com/4bcwcutv>;
 3. Democratic Republic of the Congo's National Peatland Roadmap;
 4. Indonesia's updated NDC (2021 and 2022) – <https://tinyurl.com/bdenb4cv>;
 5. Indonesia's Long-term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience 2050 (2021) – <https://tinyurl.com/2r9sekam>;
 6. Indonesia's FOLU net sink by 2030 (2022), which is an operational plan for implementing the NDC including on peatlands – <https://tinyurl.com/mpkwjup2>; and
 7. Congo's updated NDC (2021) – <https://tinyurl.com/5ftdy68z>.
- In addition, at the time of reporting, Peru was in the process of making an NDC implementation plan for the Amazon peatlands.
- The national documents were collected through the process of compiling the national peatland summaries called “Peatland profiles” (unpublished at the request of the Governments but used as working documents).
- The pre-implementation project survey was carried out through a needs assessment survey, where 287 answers in English, Spanish and French were provided, with 34 percent of respondents being female. The answers were analysed and made available through a comprehensive report (available at: <https://tinyurl.com/yxy6s2wa>).
- The mid-project implementation survey was conducted through the feedback collected before and after the technical webinars.
- The final feedback survey yielded a total of 188 responses. Twenty-eight percent of respondents were female, and 122 organizations were represented (survey available at: <https://tinyurl.com/44p6n3mu>).

3 pilot countries identify drivers of change and endorse recommendations for policies and plans. (FAO delivery)	<i>Achieved</i>
<p>Results Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – An overview of the most needed drivers of change was drafted for Peru, entitled “<i>Qué son las turberas? La turba en el Perú</i>” (What are peat bogs? Peat in Peru, available at: https://tinyurl.com/mr4crzky). – FAO compiled overviews of key national strategies, policies, frameworks, regulations and monitoring systems for peatlands, and included them in the regularly updated four national “Peatland profiles” (unpublished, first versions compiled in 2019). These were used in the GPA (2022), as well as the Peatlands and climate planning report (https://tinyurl.com/5ew3xn3d, 2022). – Further updates and utilization of the documents will be discussed between the UNEP-FAO-GMC Project Consortium. The contents of the national peatland profiles could be used, as discussed with UNEP to populate the GPI webpage; however, in an earlier stage, the countries expressed a strong interest in writing their national profiles themselves. 	
Peatlands are integrated in at least one key national document or process (such as roadmap and/or strategies) dealing with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, and other relevant documents, e.g., those related to land degradation and biodiversity drafted in the pilot countries. (FAO delivery)	<i>Achieved</i>
<p>Results Achieved:</p> <p>Achieved: Seven (see indicator-level reporting). Peatlands included in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Peru – three documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the National Environmental Policy (https://tinyurl.com/47hym77s); ○ a tentative programme to implement a mitigation measure in Amazonian peatlands; and ○ a preliminary proposal of guidelines for the identification of peatlands. – Democratic Republic of the Congo – two documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the National Peatland Roadmap; and ○ updated NDC, December 2021 (https://tinyurl.com/4bcwcutv). 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Indonesia – three documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ updated and enhanced NDC (2021 and 2022) – https://tinyurl.com/bdenb4cv; ○ Long-term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience 2050 (2021) – https://tinyurl.com/2r9sekam; and ○ the FOLU net sink by 2030 plan launched at the COFO (October 2022) – https://tinyurl.com/mpkwjup2. – Republic of the Congo’s updated NDC (2021) – https://tinyurl.com/5ftdy68z. 	
UNEP’s internal reporting: Additional target called “Milestone” not part of the original project reporting framework	
Cross-sectoral collaboration frameworks are established in the pilot countries.	<i>Achieved</i>
Results Achieved:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – This is a UNEP internal milestone, which was added separately to the Agreement process with FAO. – FAO has facilitated multistakeholder groups since 2019, and, supported by other GPI activities, at least three countries have organized solid stakeholder consultations, with contact lists, means and empowered national coordinators. – The participant nominations to the project workshops were made in close collaboration with national focal points and FAO country offices, aiming for consultations that were as broad and as cross-sectoral as possible. – FAO offered four online Communities of Practice to support further collaboration, which will remain available and facilitated as feasible with the existing resources. 	
ADDITIONAL INPUTS	ATTAINMENT DATE
Number of countries that improve their cross-sectoral and transboundary collaboration frameworks for conservation and sustainable peatlands management.	<i>Achieved</i>
Results Achieved: Four – all project countries.	
Number of countries in which national policies and/or planning documents integrate conservation and sustainable management of peatlands.	<i>Achieved</i>
Results Achieved: Four – all project countries.	
Resource mobilization/co-funding commitments made by donors in support of the GPI or partner countries.	<i>Achieved</i>

Results Achieved:

The project assisted in the mobilization of resources with the following confirmed projects:

IKI-funded Project Congo Basin Peatlands (2022–2027) with a total budget of EUR 15 million

- Title of project: “Securing crucial biodiversity, carbon and water stores in the Congo Basin Peatlands by enabling evidence based decision making and good governance”; with the FAO project title “Global approaches to securing carbon, water, and biodiversity in peatlands, focus on the Congo Basin” (FAO project symbol EP/GLO/1156/UEP, expected implementation period: Q3/2023–Q2/2027). Link: <https://tinyurl.com/bdaru2t4>.
- The project will be based on a consortium structure with UNEP as the lead agency and FAO as an implementing partner.

In addition, FAO, in partnership with other GPI members, mobilized funds for projects either focusing on or contributing to supporting developing countries with peatland management and/or monitoring, including:

- UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration multipartner trust fund with Germany and Denmark.
- Phase 2 of FAO’s SEPAL project (USD 10 300 000 funding from Norway for 2022–2027), which supports capacity development on the use of high-resolution imagery for Earth observation and building monitoring efforts. It is planned that the project will support a total of 64 countries during its lifecycle, most likely also including all the countries targeted by this project. Notably, a module on peatland mapping and monitoring under the massive open online course entitled “Forest and land monitoring for climate action – SEPAL” was facilitated by the project team after the end of the GPI project from March to June 2023 and had 1 258 participants (<https://tinyurl.com/yt2bc323>).
- AIM4Forests – Accelerating Innovative Monitoring for Forests programme (GBP 24 500 000, funded from 2023–2028 by the United Kingdom). One activity containing peatland-related activities to compile peatland emission factors for developing countries is being implemented under the five-year programme (see: <https://tinyurl.com/nhetmu6h>).
- Peatland restoration information and monitoring system project (PRIMS project, UNJP/GLO/927/OPS, USD 1 670 000 funded by Norway’s International Climate and Forest Initiative [NICFI], through the United Nations Office for Project Services [UNOPS]) from 2018–2020. FAO implemented a global project with a focus on Indonesia on peatland restoration monitoring, developing capacity and tools for estimating GHG emission balance, data management, visualization and remote sensing with the Peatland Restoration Agency, collaborating with the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the Indonesian Ministry for Environment and Forestry. A summary of the monitoring materials with a focus on Indonesia is available: <https://tinyurl.com/yc2ae99h>.

OUTPUTS

PROJECT OUTPUTS

Output II: At the national level, pilot countries' capacity has been developed allowing integration of peatlands into relevant national planning and policy processes concerning conservation, restoration and sustainable use, and their monitoring.

Results Achieved:

- The overall target of the Output was achieved, and all project countries integrated peatlands into several planning and policy processes.
- Very importantly, capacity was developed to understand why peatlands should be integrated into policies, governance, management guidance, mapping and monitoring efforts, and to understand the criteria for their sustainable management. For many reasons, including challenges related to internet connections during the COVID-19 pandemic, the results were less significant in the Congo, however, the key stakeholders identified there demonstrated an increased knowledge of peatlands and other increased capacities thanks to the project activities.
- The FAO-led needs and gaps assessment, as well as the follow-up feedback survey, also revealed the increases in capacity, which are further demonstrated by the inclusion of peatlands in the NDCs.

Activities corresponding to Output II - Work package (WP)II.I: Country Level Coordination and Technical Support

Activity II.1. Peatland context (FAO): Identify and review key national strategies, policies, frameworks, processes and regulations influencing peatland management.

Status: Completed.

- FAO compiled national peatland profiles (internal, unpublished documents) for the four targeted countries, which were used to feed into the GPA and guide the project intervention regarding NDCs and other frameworks.
- FAO provided inputs to the planning document of a mitigation measure on the Amazonian peatlands of Peru, as well as to the draft guidelines to identify peatlands, as requested by the national focal point.
- The Democratic Republic of the Congo's inception workshops were organized by FAO to identify possible synergies and the next steps for the sustainable management of peatlands in the country. A total of 95 participants attended with 22 percent being women. The first session, "Global peatlands initiative project in the Democratic Republic of the Congo" was held on 16 December 2020 (<https://tinyurl.com/msyk99uu>). The second session, "Peatland

Management Challenges and Solutions” was held on 17 December 2020 (<https://tinyurl.com/d7desj9w>). The third session, “Roundtable presentation of vision, progress and perspectives of peatlands” was held on 18 December to wrap up the discussions from the two previous sessions, as well as to highlight a roadmap for protecting and enhancing peatland management in the country. The political partner, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD), was represented by the Minister who presented the Peatlands framework.

- Peru inception sessions: The five inception workshops in Peru (see table below) were useful to efficiently reach a large network of actors actively engaged in work on peatlands, exchange information and share science-based knowledge about peatlands in different ecological zones in the country. The sessions also allowed for the collection of information on challenges, opportunities and the current work of different stakeholders in Peruvian peatlands. A better understanding of actors and ongoing initiatives helped with articulating opportunities for integrating peatlands into policy frameworks and/or legal mechanisms. The summary of the sessions is available at: <https://tinyurl.com/3fck9exr>.

Table 1: Inception workshop sessions and their participants organized with Peru.

	Session	Date	Participation
1	<i>El Proyecto “Iniciativa Mundial para las Turberas” en Perú</i> (The "Global Initiative for Peatlands" project in Peru)	5 May 2020	Total: 90 participants, 52 percent women
2	<i>Retos y oportunidades para el manejo de turberas en el Perú</i> (Challenges and opportunities for peatland management in Peru)	17 June 2020	Total: 42 participants, 36 percent women
3	<i>Iniciativas en marcha en turberas de la Amazonía peruana</i> (Initiatives underway in peat bogs in the Peruvian Amazon)	16 September 2020	Total: 80 participants, 44 percent women
4	<i>Iniciativas en marcha en turberas de los Andes peruanos</i> (Initiatives underway in peat bogs of the Peruvian Andes)	1 October 2020	Total: 103 participants, 54 percent women
5	<i>Iniciativas en marcha en humedales costeros del Perú con potencial de ser turberas</i> (Initiatives under way in coastal wetlands of Peru with the potential to be peat bogs)	2 December 2020	Total: 56 participants, 43 percent women

Activity II. 2a: Needs assessment (FAO)

Conduct (on result of Activity II.1) a needs assessment on key areas requiring support to ensure long-term sustainable peatland management and integration into relevant sector policies and plans.

Drivers of conversion (FAO)

Identify and document major drivers of peatland conversion, perverse incentives and other threats to peatland management, ecosystems and local populations and the respective policies, plans and/or regulations that are contributing to the degradation to peat, and those which need to take into account peatland issues.

Status: Completed.

- The report “Needs and knowledge gaps on peatlands for climate action” was launched in January 2022. It contains an analysis of 287 answers to the needs assessment survey in English, Spanish and French, with 34 percent of respondents being women. Key topics identified as capacity gaps are financial mechanisms, ecosystem services, climate change mitigation and peatland restoration. The report is available at: <https://tinyurl.com/yxy6s2wa>.
- Peru: The national needs assessment report “*Peru y las turberas: necesidades y brechas de conocimiento*” (Peru and peatlands: needs and knowledge gaps, available at: <https://tinyurl.com/36pf6ymt>) was launched in December 2021. The report received inputs from the political partner, MINAM, and UNEP. It included the answers of 104 respondents (34 percent women) who indicated that they work on projects related to peatlands in Peru. This report contains perceived challenges stakeholders face when working with peatlands, needs and gaps to improve their work, as well as proposed solutions and potential synergies. It informs on peatland action and capacity-development planning in the country by public and private organizations. Its findings related to the country’s peatland challenges were consistent with other partners’ studies.
- Another needs assessment survey (available at: <https://tinyurl.com/4y53wkxx>) was launched to complement the final evaluation and confirm the monitoring results of the project. The survey was still open at the end of the reporting period, and it aimed to obtain updated information on the needs and gaps regarding peatlands, so they can be compared against the first needs assessment results, and so that the impact of the activities carried out under the project can be evaluated. A total of 188 responses were analysed (excluding respondents from the organizers and cleaning when people responded twice) with a global scope but a focus on the four project countries. The respondents (28 percent women) represented 122 organizations. Most of the respondents work in Latin America and the Caribbean (38 percent) and are involved in the research and academia sector (53 percent). The technical areas to which the largest number of respondents and their organizations are dedicated are the mitigation of climate change, biodiversity conservation and sustainable practices. Key topics identified as capacity gaps continue to be financial mechanisms, ecosystem services, peatland restoration and climate change mitigation.

- Many respondents participated in the project activities related to communication efforts (37 percent), peatland mapping workshops (26 percent), and collecting good practice cases on peatlands (22 percent). Respondents perceive their knowledge or skills improved mostly in peatland mapping (38 percent), sustainable practices (36 percent) and peatland restoration (35 percent) work areas. Likewise, most of them consider the project activities as influential (at least partly) to increasing their knowledge on peatlands (57 percent), establishing collaboration and synergies (27 percent), and increasing the willingness of the respondents' organizations to work on peatlands (26 percent).
- A peatlands summary in the form of a visual brief for a Peruvian audience entitled “*Qué son las turberas? La turba en el Perú*” (What are peat bogs? Peat in Peru) developed as a request from MINAM was disseminated mainly to national decision-makers, practitioners and the general public in the Spanish-speaking world. See: <https://tinyurl.com/3xz9mdub>.

Activity [II.3] Peatland monitoring and reporting (Target: max. 3 countries): *Linked with the global work package on data harmonization, build country capacity through 1 national workshop, and limited follow-up technical support in each of potential three countries. The workshop participants will be also included in the facilitated online exchanges of the communities of practice (on peatlands as well as forest and landscape restoration) on monitoring the impact of peatland management. This activity supports the development of the transparency framework, including with nationally chosen elements (for example: remote sensing or reporting methodology).*

Status: Completed.

- Online training on peatland mapping and monitoring took place in 2021 and 2022 presenting stakeholders in the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Peru and other countries with the use of remote-sensing methods and the application of the FAO-SEPAL platform for peatland mapping and presenting the theoretical basis for peatland monitoring. For the overall information on the number of training workshops and participants see the table under Milestone II.3.
- Recorded presentations with data and recently developed approaches were made available to all workshop participants, notably through Google Classroom: on peatland mapping in Spanish (<https://tinyurl.com/3p52ebxy>), which has 119 members, and peatland mapping and monitoring in French (<https://tinyurl.com/wkmtmdks>), which has 41 members, and the global Community of Practice on peatland mapping and monitoring with 257 members from more than 33 countries.

- Guidance materials were compiled and made available on a Trello board for Mapping in Spanish (<https://tinyurl.com/4fbk9n38>) and in French (<https://tinyurl.com/5n7wdw55>).
- Dissemination of the FAO publication on Peatlands mapping and monitoring (2020, funded by Norway through FAO’s peatland restoration monitoring project for Indonesia) continued through the participation of the team in different technical events, resulting in nearly 10 000 downloads in a year through FAO’s document repository. The publication is available at: <https://tinyurl.com/mr74ry49>.

Activity [II. 4] Pilot Country Best practices (FAO): *As identified, together with the national counterparts and members identify document and publish best practice approaches, such as policy, institutional, regulatory frameworks to promote the sustainable management and restoration of peatlands in the pilot countries and identify suitable development options for consideration in the pilot countries (Linked to Output I).*

Status: Completed, targets achieved with eight case studies.

- The project compiled three practice briefs and one broader framework document outlining the principles of sustainable management. The project target of documenting only practices from the pilot countries proved challenging, especially in the Congo Basin, as little is known of the practices there, and due to COVID-19 restrictions, FAO staff and the partners who had suggested collaboration on practices were not able to travel to the field nor engage in filling out the case study template. The template developed by the FAO team at the beginning of the project proved to be useful. That said, it was very thorough, and some partners may have opted out of submitting case studies if they did not have some of the information that the template suggested presenting.
- Overall, the peatland management cases that FAO has published since 2016 are very popular, and the two cases disseminated have jointly been accessed over 550 times since September 2022.

Table 2: Peatland management case studies published thanks to the project.

	Peatland management case study: Title	Location	Link to publication
1	<i>Ampliación del área de bofedales para la crianza de alpacas en Chalhuanca – Arequipa, Perú</i> (Expansion of the bofedales area for the breeding of alpacas in Chalhuanca – Arequipa, Peru)	Peru	Published 16 September 2022. Available at: https://bit.ly/3fmnoYt (accessed 190 times through the link above and 218 times on the webpage).

2	<i>Restauración hidrológica de bofedales en el Parque Nacional Huascarán</i> (Hydrological restoration of wetlands in the Huascarán National Park)	Peru	Published 19 November 2022. Available at: https://bit.ly/3guQdmR (accessed 362 times through the link above and 194 times on the webpage).
3	Improved livelihoods through fish farming in a blocked peatland drainage canal	Indonesia	Published 17 May 2023. Available at: https://tinyurl.com/ycxryrad .
4	<i>Principes de durabilité de gestion des tourbières: soutien à la République du Congo</i> (Principles of sustainable peatland management: support to the Republic of Congo)	Congo	Expected to be discussed with the focal Ministry in Q4 2023 during the first months of the larger project. Draft version under final expert review and available upon request. As a targeted policy guidance document, FAO is not aiming to publish this.

- In addition, three cases of peatland inclusion in NDCs and long-term strategies (LTSs) and 23 examples of peatland-related measures in NDCs were developed in the published Peatlands and climate planning report (<https://tinyurl.com/5ew3xn3d>):
 - Indonesia’s mid-term climate contributions and peatland restoration (Box 2; page 15);
 - The Democratic Republic of the Congo and its commitments (Box 3; page 22);
 - Indonesia’s Long-Term Strategy (Box 4; page 24); and
 - Examples of peatland measures in NDCs by region (Tables 4–7; pages 26–28).
- Seeking synergies with a Green Climate Fund (GCF) project in the Congo, the project team offered to compile a document in French on the principles of sustainable peatland management. The brief “*Principes de durabilité de gestion des tourbières: soutien à la République du Congo*” (Principles of peatland management sustainability: support to the Republic of Congo) was under final peer review at the time of writing. The document includes basic principles to consider when designing and defining potential income-generating activities in the peatlands while protecting the landscape functions.
- Furthermore, FAO launched a new page, also in three languages, for the existing 20 practice briefs, and to collect new ones: <https://tinyurl.com/5yazjhxm>.
- Indonesia: After identifying key work areas through consultations with both the Indonesian focal point in the MOEF and project partners, FAO offered targeted support to the Government and other stakeholders with two technical sessions and during the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) COVID-19 response, resilience and peatland seminar on 26 November 2020. FAO, in close collaboration with UNEP, the Indonesian MOEF, the ITPC, GMC,

and other GPI partners, organized a series of two webinars entitled, “Peatland management and wet livelihood opportunities in Indonesia” held on 19 January 2021 and 18 March 2021.

- The workshop, as part of a series of activities, showcased concrete opportunities for Indonesia to further develop and scale-up positive experiences with sustainable wet peatland management. The events were attended by 320 participants, 46 percent women, from 32 different countries (56 percent from Indonesia) and nearly 100 questions were answered during the sessions. A total of 126 organizations were represented from the public, private, civil society, research and academia sectors. Materials (see: <https://tinyurl.com/yc2b62pu>) including summaries, video recordings for Part 1 (<https://tinyurl.com/2p98y5k6>) and Part 2 (<https://tinyurl.com/3ph8ax4r>) and presentations were shared with the nearly 440 registered participants, and with the GPI online community.

Activity [II.5] Mobilisation of finance (FAO): *Identify synergies with key initiatives and priority national activities and coordinate joint efforts between Global Peatlands Initiative partners working in the countries to mobilize finance for advancing sustainable peatland management.*

Status: Completed.

- The IKI-funded project “Securing crucial biodiversity, carbon and water stores in the Congo Basin Peatlands by enabling evidence-based decision making and good governance” funded by IKI for EUR 15 000 000 was launched in June 2022 in the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It was the result of a long process of building trust with the country representatives under this GPI project. The project will continue and build up the mapping, monitoring and sustainable livelihoods work for the Congo Basin peatlands. The project aims at maintaining biodiversity and key ecosystem functions (related to carbon stores and water resources) in the Lac Télé–Lac Tumba landscape by evidence-based decision-making and good governance, allowing communities within the landscape to benefit from accompanying strengthened livelihoods.
- FAO constantly maps funding calls related to peatlands under the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI) framework, as well as through the integration of peatlands as part of larger programmes, following FAO’s programmatic approach.
- FAO continues finding linkages between the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and peatland restoration. The report entitled “Global indicators for monitoring ecosystem restoration” (<https://tinyurl.com/ybnpyk8n>) includes global indicators relevant to peatlands (peatlands under cropland, grazing land, plantations and FOLU).
- FAO’s SEPAL Project (USD 10 300 000, funded by Norway for 2022–2027) supports capacity development on the use of high-resolution imagery for Earth observation and building monitoring efforts. The module on peatland mapping and monitoring under the online course entitled “Forest and land monitoring for

climate action – SEPAL” (<https://tinyurl.com/yt2bc323>) took place from March to June 2023 and gathered 1 258 participants.

- An activity for peatlands related to peat emission factors is now under the five-year AIM4Forests programme (<https://tinyurl.com/nhetmu6h>; GBP 24 500 000, funded from 2023–2028 by the United Kingdom).
- During 2019–2020 FAO implemented a global project with a focus on Indonesia on peatland restoration monitoring funded by NICFI with a budget of USD 1 670 000. The project aimed to develop capacity and tools for estimating GHG emission balance, data management, visualization and remote sensing with the Peatland Restoration Agency, WRI and the Indonesian MOEF.

Activity [II.6] Integrating peat into national processes (FAO): *Deliver policy advice and develop country capacity through coaching of and close collaboration with the key focal point in national entities, as well as online learning opportunities (online communities of practice), to support enabling the inclusion of peat into one key policy and/or plan (e.g. a development plan, a NAMA and/or a NAP, etc.) to strengthen climate change mitigation and adaptation outcomes of the key initiatives, as appropriate.*

Status: Completed.

Achieved: Through direct support during national-level consultations, FAO was able to assist in the following processes and final documents, achieving the inclusion of peatlands in:

- Three documents in Peru:
 - the National Environmental Policy – <https://tinyurl.com/5ejysdb5>;
 - a tentative programme to implement a mitigation measure in Amazonian peatlands (in progress); and
 - a preliminary proposal of guidelines for the identification of peatlands (in progress).
- Two documents in the Democratic Republic of the Congo:
 - the National Peatland Roadmap (completed, nationally available); and
 - updated NDC, December 2021 – <https://tinyurl.com/bddf7tvn>.
- Three documents in Indonesia:
 - updated and enhanced NDC (2021 and 2022) – <https://tinyurl.com/bdenb4cv>;
 - the Long-term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience 2050 (2021) – <https://tinyurl.com/2r9sekam>;

- the FOLU net sink by 2030 plan launched at the COFO (October 2022) – <https://tinyurl.com/mpkwjup2>; and
- Congo’s updated NDC 2021 – <https://tinyurl.com/5ftdy68z>.
- The national validation workshops summarized the project results, created an overview of the activities since the start of the overall project, and confirmed the results of the needs and feedback surveys.
- The validation workshop in Peru (<https://tinyurl.com/mreempev>) was held on 24 February 2023 in a hybrid format with 20 participants on site in Lima and 35 percent online, with a total of 58 percent of participants being women. Participants pointed out that, with the support of the project, peatlands were introduced in important political spheres, such as the Congress of the Republic. In Peru in particular, many stakeholders working on peatlands referred to them with their many local names and were not aware of peat as a unifying element of many different types of ecosystems in the country. The MINAM took advantage of this to gain knowledge and broaden the spectrum of actors involved in national processes, such as the mitigation measure on Amazonian peatlands to be launched in the following months, and the guidelines for peatland identification (under development). The General Directorate of Climate Change highlighted four aspects for the next steps regarding peatlands:
 - information on specific emissions factors, field data to define benefits and make informed decisions;
 - the generation of a favourable environment to expand the technical regulatory framework and promote financial mechanisms;
 - working hand in hand with Indigenous Peoples to develop more knowledge about peat products from traditional knowledge and practices, and
 - multistakeholder and multi-level articulation to strengthen existing spaces such as the National Wetlands Commission and the High-Level Commission for Climate Change.
- The workshop for the Congo (<https://tinyurl.com/2z4sx2j8>) took place on 27 February 2023 in a hybrid format in Brazzaville and online with 18 participants (50 percent women). While the GPI project was implemented in difficult political and health contexts, the country focal point, which was the MEDBBC, confirmed its leadership on issues related to peatlands at the regional and international levels, and aims to continue sharing information and raising awareness through the media at national level, particularly in areas where peatlands are located. Some ways forward were highlighted:
 - the need to link capacity building to technology transfer;
 - including all stakeholders from the beginning so that they take ownership of the whole process;
 - the importance of continuing to map peatlands in the various regions of the country;
 - setting up a structured network of people working on peatlands; and

- reactivating and supporting the Lac Télé–Lac Tumba cross-border initiative.
- The validation workshop for Democratic Republic of the Congo (<https://tinyurl.com/444ta8s6>) was held on 14 February 2023 in hybrid format with 21 participants in Kinshasa and seven online (40 percent women). The key recommendations for the ways forward by participants were:
 - strengthen synergies between all actors involved in the area of peatlands in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;
 - broaden the scope of capacity building to research and academic institutions, communication and awareness raising;
 - increase field data collection and trips to complement training at the office;
 - identify and develop guidelines on the mapping of peatlands;
 - expand peatland mapping to areas other than the Cuvette Centrale, particularly in the eastern part of the country (South Kivu, Maniema); and
 - increase collaboration between the various national institutions implementing peatland activities with the UGT, which coordinates the national dynamics surrounding peatlands.
- A final workshop for Indonesia (<https://tinyurl.com/th5tpmmm>) took place in hybrid form on 31 October 2022 as part of a G20 side event in Jakarta that focused on sustainable management in peatland landscapes. The Vice-minister of the MOEF opened the session, and key experts highlighted the principles for sustainable practices on rewetted peatlands, as well as promising new markets that offer alternatives to secure the long-term sustainability of peatlands in the country. Indonesia and the United Kingdom presented their country cases. During the panel discussion, the importance of meaningfully engaging with small-scale producers, the need for a just transition and the scaling up of current available alternatives were stressed. The session was closed with the remark on G20 countries' key role in leading the way by example and supporting the countries most affected by climate change.

Indicator II.1: At least three reports published on the results of the project activities on the peatlands of Peru, the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo including policy options and relevance of peatlands to national climate action contributing to potential NAMAs and NAPs as means to implement NDC's and land use plans

Unit	Baseline (1/2/2018)	Target value
Report, or a compilation of reports	1 ("Feasibility study on Sustainable Peatland Management in Indonesian peatland under NAMAs – Peatland mitigation in coastal lowlands" NAMA by the Global Environment Centre)	3 Reports (1 Democratic Republic of the Congo; 1 Congo; 1 Peru)

Means of verification:

Reports endorsed by the countries and available nationally and internationally through the Global Peatlands Initiative website.

FAO:

- Achieved: Combined report published including all countries (November 2022). After consulting with UNEP, it was decided that one single, larger report would be produced, instead of several smaller ones.
- Achieved: Combined report “Peatlands and climate planning” (<https://tinyurl.com/329zsa79>) published on all countries and launched at COP27 (<https://tinyurl.com/myayazf>) in November 2022 in an official side event (<https://tinyurl.com/3whpmzh2>) with representation from three of the focus countries. Participants were informed about the report at the Ramsar COP14, which was also held in November 2022. Since the launch, the report has had 479 visits; additionally, as part of the overall work of FAO (not part of the GPI project outputs), the brief “Wetlands in climate commitments. Preliminary results” (<https://tinyurl.com/ymjmf5y>) was launched at the Ramsar COP and presented during COP27. At the time of writing, the latter report had had 201 visits since Q4/2022 and received excellent feedback. Quick Response (QR) cards of the report were printed, and the report, alongside the work of the GPI project, was disseminated among partners of the GFOI in the GFOI plenary held at FAO headquarters in May 2023.
- Inputs to the GPA report were provided, and an extensive review was carried out by a FAO team both at headquarters and in decentralized offices. Inputs included additional information gathered through the national peatland profiles (internal, unpublished documents) for the four focal countries.
- Two consultation sessions to accommodate for different time zones as part of the series on peatlands and climate commitments were held in June 2022. The first online session “Enhancing climate action through peatlands” held on 23 June 2022 had 255 registered participants, 48 percent of which were women. A total of 163 organizations from 89 different countries were represented. The recordings of the presentations are available online (<https://tinyurl.com/2hyap66w>) as are the panel discussions (<https://tinyurl.com/yw9b583f>). The results from these sessions together with the contributions of 35 people from 11 organizations involved supported the development of the above-mentioned report, including cases on the pilot countries.
- A webinar entitled “Implementing Climate Action through Peatlands” (<https://tinyurl.com/h8p7vy6c>) was organized on 8 December 2022 by Wetlands International with important contributions from FAO to enhance knowledge and capacities on how to implement peatland-related climate commitments, considering good practices and lessons learned. The session was attended by 146 participants from all continents. The session saw a rich exchange of ideas during the “Talk to experts” section. All the presentations given during the various events of the series are easily accessible and were widely disseminated:

https://bit.ly/Peatlands_NDCs .		
Indicator II.2: Peatlands are integrated in at least one key national document or process (such as roadmap and/or strategies) dealing with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, and other relevant documents, e.g., those related to land degradation and biodiversity drafted in the pilot countries.		
Unit	Baseline (1/2/2018)	Target value
Strategies	1 (Indonesia's First Nationally Determined Contribution)	at least 2 more by the end of the project
Means of verification:		
Peatland roadmaps and/or strategies available (at least two documents) endorsed by the pilot countries and Global Peatlands Initiative members, including its scientific committee.		
(As in Outcome indicator 0.2) Documentation of project's policy support, backstopping and advisory activities with the partner country's key officials, including messages, products and briefing materials. Survey of pilot countries governments and Global Peatlands Initiative members working in those countries – pre, mid and post project implementation on their knowledge of Peatland existing plans or strategies.		
Baseline will be established through the first needs assessment, including the provision of an annotated list of the national documents, plans and initiatives with reference to peatlands since the start of the project tracking the integrated changes resulting from the project's activities.		
Data sources: government focal points, project team, and UNFCCC portal of national reporting and contributions.		
Results Achieved:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Seven inclusions of peatlands, as requested by the project countries, through direct support during consultation meetings, and through email for the inclusion of peatlands in: – Three documents in Peru: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the National Environmental Policy – https://tinyurl.com/5ejysdb5; ○ a tentative programme to implement a mitigation measure in Amazonian peatlands (at the time of reporting, the Government was working on the document); and ○ a preliminary proposal of guidelines for the identification of peatlands (at the time of reporting, the Government was working on the document). 		

- Two documents in the Democratic Republic of the Congo:
 - the National Peatland Roadmap (completed, nationally available); and
 - updated NDC, December 2021 – <https://tinyurl.com/bddf7tvn>.
- Three documents in Indonesia:
 - updated and enhanced NDC (2021 and 2022) – <https://tinyurl.com/bdenb4cv>;
 - Long-term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience 2050 (2021) – <https://tinyurl.com/2r9sekam>;
 - the FOLU net sink by 2030 plan launched at the COFO (October 2022) – <https://tinyurl.com/mpkwjup2>; and
- Congo’s updated NDC 2021 – <https://tinyurl.com/5ftdy68z>.
- Indonesia enhanced its NDC to support the transition to the country’s second NDC, which will be aligned with the Long-Term Low Carbon and Climate Resilience Strategy 2050 with a vision to achieve net-zero emission by 2060 or sooner. In addition, the project contributed to consultations on a tentative NDC implementation plan as a mitigation measure in the Amazonian peatlands of Peru (both FAO and UNEP).
- Following FAO’s recommendations, the Democratic Republic of the Congo also included peatlands in land management plans, considering peatlands as nature-based solutions for conserving ecosystem services, and defining seven priority actions for peatlands within its NDC.
- Although peatlands are not mentioned in the updated NDC of Peru, their inclusion in the National Environmental Policy is an important achievement.

MILESTONES	MILESTONE ATTAINMENT DATE
Milestone II.1: Needs assessment report is presented to and discussed with the pilot countries where the assessments are conducted	<i>Achieved</i>
Results Achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A global report entitled “Needs and knowledge gaps on peatlands for climate action” with sections focused on Indonesia finalized and launched in January 2022 (available at: https://tinyurl.com/4pj7zwy3). – Needs assessment report for Peru “<i>Peru y las turberas: Necesidades y brechas de conocimiento</i>” (Peru and peatlands: Needs and knowledge gaps) validated 	

by MINAM and published in December 2021 (available at: https://tinyurl.com/5byv9ev8).	
<p>Milestone II.2: a) National reports of the context of peatland management with recommendations on how to cover the gaps are presented to and discussed with the pilot countries where the studies are conducted.</p> <p>Milestone II.2: b) Reports or briefs analysing drivers of change and recommendations for strategic means to transform these socio-economic and environmental processes available and discussed with the pilot countries where the studies are conducted.</p>	<i>Achieved</i>
<p>Results Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – An overview of the most needed drivers of change was drafted for Peru, entitled “<i>Qué son las turberas? La turba en el Perú</i>” (What are peat bogs? Peat in Peru, available at: https://tinyurl.com/mr4crzky). – FAO compiled overviews of key national strategies, policies, frameworks, regulations and monitoring systems for peatlands, and included them in the regularly updated four national “Peatland profiles” (unpublished, first versions compiled in 2019). These were used in the GPA (2022), as well as the Peatlands and climate planning report (https://tinyurl.com/5ew3xn3d) (2022), which was published in collaboration with partners. – Further updates and utilization of the documents will be discussed between the Project Consortium formed by UNEP, FAO, and GMC. The contents of the national peatland profiles could be used, as discussed with UNEP to populate the GPI webpage; however, in an earlier stage, the countries expressed a strong interest in writing their national profiles themselves. 	
A national workshop was held to discuss approaches for data harmonization for peatlands monitoring and follow-up technical support is delivered to each of three countries (excluding Indonesia as this is ongoing with other funding).	<i>Achieved</i>
<p>Results Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A new category under reporting, potentially related to Activity I.7: (under responsibility of UNEP and GMC) “Based on the results of the needs assessment (Activity II.2a), look at options available for data harmonization and mapping methodologies and the possibility of combining existing information and data on peatlands at the national level.” – FAO oversaw the organization of the project’s national inception session, peatland mapping and monitoring capacity-development efforts, and can conclude that the workshops also touched upon how countries could utilize similar peatland definitions, which in turn could facilitate global data harmonization. – FAO also supported the sharing of good practices and tools utilized for mapping and monitoring peatlands. 	

Milestone II.3: <i>Peatland mapping, monitoring and reporting workshops have been organized in three countries, aiming for gender balance</i>	<i>Achieved</i>
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Results Achieved:

- An overview of the peatland mapping and monitoring workshops, the latter also containing reporting aspects, is provided in the table below, with links to all the session recordings.
- Out of the at least 67 different government officials participating, an average of 36 percent were women.

Table 3: The 13 peatland mapping and monitoring workshop sessions

Event	No. of participants	Gender balance: % of women	Government officials	Date	Title
Global: Mapping capacity development session in French (https://tinyurl.com/paxfmnzj) and Spanish (https://tinyurl.com/2ubd7s5c)	83	36%	37	1 Feb. 2021	Introduction: Why map and assess peatlands?
Mapping field preparations in French (https://tinyurl.com/yckwy739)	55	45%	26	30 Mar. 2021	<i>Localisation et cartographie des tourbières : préparation des travaux sur le terrain</i> (Location and mapping of peatlands: preparation for fieldwork)
Coaching session in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in French	10	30%	4	27 May 2021	
Eight-day field mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo: Mbandaka, in French	18	11%	11	26–30 June 2021	
Mapping session on field preparations in Spanish (https://tinyurl.com/53p2wr6)	41	39%	10	24 Sep. 2021	<i>Preparación de trabajos de campo</i> (Preparation of field work)
Consultation meeting in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (https://tinyurl.com/ycympejs) Mbandaka map and report in French (https://tinyurl.com/y9xxwvkt)	46	28%	16	8 Dec. 2021	<i>Réunion de consultation : carte des tourbières à Mbandaka</i> (Consultation meeting: map of peatlands in Mbandaka)
Probability maps in Spanish (https://tinyurl.com/2c7pvjnk)	18	63%	8	16 Dec. 2021	<i>Localizando turberas potenciales en Perú</i> (Locating potential peatlands in Peru)

Global monitoring capacity-development session in English (https://tinyurl.com/3zxaj8rw)	173	35%	39	9 Mar. 2022	Advancing peatland monitoring: recent results from Indonesia
Mapping: session on remote sensing I in Spanish (https://tinyurl.com/ykx4fzzz)	53	34%	13	8 Apr. 2022	<i>Localizar turberas con teledetección: PARTE 1</i> (Locating peatlands with remote sensing: PART 1)
Mapping: session on remote sensing II in Spanish (https://tinyurl.com/4zh8hs95)	55	35%	25	12 May 2022	<i>Localizar turberas con teledetección: PARTE 2</i> (Locating peatlands with remote sensing: PART 2)
Mapping: session on remote sensing in French (https://tinyurl.com/4hkkp5bv)	81	23%	42	15 June 2022	<i>Cartographie des tourbières par télédétection</i> (Peatland mapping by remote sensing)
Monitoring session in French (https://tinyurl.com/2ta9jm2x)	35	17%	0	16 June 2022	<i>Suivi des tourbières: un aperçu</i> (Peatland monitoring: an overview)
Monitoring session in Spanish (https://tinyurl.com/2p9adk7s)	84	46%	22	13 July 2022	<i>Monitoreando turberas: un panorama general</i> (Monitoring peatlands: an overview)

The average gender balance was 34 percent, with at least 67 Government officials participating.

Milestone II.4: A collection of pilot country best practices to support sustainable peatlands management is available and accessible on the Global Peatlands Initiative Web page and the platforms of key actors.	<i>Achieved</i>
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Results Achieved: Seven cases.

- FAO published best practice cases in two formats: (i) 20 cases studies published as part of the “Cases of peatland management” (<https://tinyurl.com/26zutbtu>); and (ii) as case studies in publications and reports.
- The following were finalized specifically under the GPI project:
 - *Restauración hidrológica de bofedales en el Parque Nacional Huascarán* (Hydrological restoration of wetlands in the Huascarán National Park): <https://tinyurl.com/bdHzbyhk>.
 - *Ampliación del área de bofedales para criar alpacas en Chalhuanca, Perú* (Expansion of the wetlands area to raise alpacas in Chalhuanca, Peru): <https://tinyurl.com/mr2ft7y2>.
 - Improved livelihoods through fish farming in a blocked peatland drainage canal: <https://tinyurl.com/yc2cacvd>.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – In addition, three cases of peatland inclusion in NDCs and in long-term low-emission development strategies (LT-LEDS) and 23 examples of peatland-related measures in NDCs were included in the published “Peatlands and climate planning” report (https://tinyurl.com/329zsa79): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Indonesia’s mid-term climate contributions and peatland restoration (Box 2; page 15); ○ The Democratic Republic of the Congo and its commitments (Box 3; page 22); ○ Indonesia’s Long-Term Strategy (Box 4; page 24); and ○ Examples of peatland measures in NDCs by region (Tables 4–7; pages 26–28). 	
<p>Milestone II.5: Report(s) published on the peatlands of the pilot countries Peru, the Congo and Democratic Republic of the Congo including policy options and relevance of peatlands to NAMAs and NAPs as means to implement NDCs.</p>	<i>Achieved</i>
<p>Results Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Report: Peatlands and climate planning: https://tinyurl.com/329zsa79. – Brief: Wetlands in climate commitments: https://tinyurl.com/ymjmf5y. 	
<p>Milestone II.6: Contributions to the national strategies/action plans are made with the country focal points and reported through the online community with Global Peatlands Initiative members</p>	<i>Achieved</i>
<p>Results Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – FAO and partners organized various sessions in 2022 for knowledge exchange, including country cases and panel expert discussions, which contributed to the reports under milestone II.5. – First online consultation sessions – June 2022: 255 registered participants, 48 percent women, representing 163 organizations from 89 different countries. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Presentations: https://bit.ly/Peatlands_NDCs. ○ Recordings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Part 1 – presentations: http://bit.ly/3JrPmzt. ▪ Part 2 – panel discussions: http://bit.ly/3WOe5RA. – Second online session – December 2022: “Implementing climate action through peatlands” organized by FAO, GMC, UNEP, Wetlands International and other GPI partners, attended by 146 participants from all continents. 	

- Recording: <http://bit.ly/3HQ2U6C>.
 - Presentations: https://bit.ly/Peatlands_NDCs.
- COP27, Sharm El-Sheik, Egypt – November 2022: Official side event “Enhancing climate action through peatlands” attended by over 50 delegates in the session with over 90 viewers following the session live via COP27’s Official YouTube Channel. As of April 2023, the video recording had received more than 9 900 views.
- Recording: <http://bit.ly/3HqR1CT>.
 - Presentations: https://bit.ly/Peatlands_NDCs.
 - Launch of the report on peatlands and climate planning.
- Ramsar COP14 side event – November 2022: “Wetlands – crucial for national climate commitments”.
- Presentations: https://bit.ly/Peatlands_NDCs.

There was a strong communications and outreach effort through partners’ networks, the social media of FAO and its partners and the large online Community of Practice on peatlands (<https://tinyurl.com/mrypbyzm>).

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITY REPORTING	ATTAINMENT
<p><u>Activity II.1: Peatland context (FAO)</u></p> <p>Identify and review key national strategies, policies, frameworks, processes, and regulations influencing peatland management to identify data and opportunities to integrate peatlands issues in the pilot countries’ key policies and processes (linked to Output I).</p>	<p><i>Achieved</i></p>
<p>Results Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – FAO: Completed. All the results under Output II have been reported under the section on Output II above. 	
<p><u>Activity II.2a: Needs assessment (FAO)</u></p> <p>Conduct (on result of Activity II.1) a needs assessment on key areas requiring support to ensure long-term sustainable peatland management and integration into relevant sector policies and plans in the pilot countries, where activity is</p>	<p><i>Achieved</i></p>

requested (linked to Output I).	
Results Achieved: Completed, as above.	
<p><u>Activity II.2b: Drivers of conversion (FAO)</u></p> <p>Identify and document major drivers of peatland conversion, perverse incentives and other threats to peatland management, ecosystems and local populations and the respective policies, plans and/or regulations that are contributing to the degradation to peat, and those which need to consider peatland issues.</p>	<i>Achieved</i>
<p>Results Achieved: Completed, as above.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No new drivers were identified in addition to the widely identified and reported ones for Indonesia and Peru (e.g. mining). – After assessing the situation at the start of the FAO project, the Consortium decided that no separate reports were needed, but the information collected will be reflected in major reports, such as the FAO-led NDC report and the UNEP-led GPA. – The threats to peatlands were also included in the 2020 visual peatland briefing material for Peru entitled “<i>Qué son las turberas? La turba en el Perú</i>” (What are peat bogs? Peat in Peru, available at: https://tinyurl.com/mr4crzky), where conversion seemed more imminent than in the Congo Basin during project implementation. 	
<p><u>Activity II.3: Peatland monitoring and reporting (Target: max. 3 countries)</u></p> <p>Linked with the global work package on data harmonization, build country capacity through 1 national workshop, and limited follow-up technical support in each of potential 3 countries. The workshop participants will be also included in the facilitated online exchanges of the communities of practice (on peatlands as well as forest and landscape restoration) on monitoring the impact of peatland management. This activity supports the development of the transparency framework, including with nationally chosen elements (for example: remote sensing or reporting methodology).</p>	<i>Achieved</i>
Results Achieved: Completed, as above.	
<p><u>Activity II.4: Pilot Country Best practices (FAO)</u></p> <p>As identified, together with the national counterparts and members identify document and publish best practice approaches, such as policy, institutional, regulatory frameworks to promote the sustainable management and restoration of peatlands in</p>	<i>Achieved</i>

the pilot countries and identify suitable development options for consideration in the pilot countries (Linked to Output I).	
Results Achieved: Completed, as above.	
Activity II.5: Mobilisation of finance (FAO)	<i>Achieved</i>
Identify synergies with key initiatives and priority national activities and coordinate joint efforts between Global Peatlands Initiative members working in the countries to mobilize finance for advancing sustainable peatland management.	
Results Achieved: Completed, as above.	

CAPACITY BUILDING – UNEP’s internal reporting	ATTAINMENT DATE
Number of workshops and trainings held to inform government representatives on peatlands (for example monitoring).	<i>Achieved</i>
Results Achieved:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – FAO notes that this requirement was not part of the Project Agreement between parties. – Total number of workshops and training sessions organized by FAO, excluding side events: 26. – Workshops organized: 13 for mapping and monitoring; two for peatland management; seven for inception workshops; and four for validation meetings. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of government officials participating in peatlands monitoring and reporting workshops (aiming for 33% participating of women). – FAO notes that this requirement was not part of the Project Agreement between parties. – NB: Following the FAO Policy on Gender Equality, all activities aimed for equal participation of men and women. A detailed report with a breakdown of data on the participation of government officials and the number of female participants is reported above in Table 3. In the 13 mapping and monitoring workshops organized by FAO, 34 percent of participants were women, but in the field activities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the French-speaking mapping and monitoring sessions, the participation of women was unfortunately lower than the threshold despite efforts to mobilize female participants. 	<i>Achieved</i>

Results Achieved:

- The information requested was not part of the original monitoring and reporting framework, and data shared here is indicative.
- FAO: Number of government officials participating in peatland mapping and monitoring workshops: at least 67 (average of 36 percent female).

At the national level, knowledge products are available, and training delivered to government teams responsible for peatlands management in the pilot countries to enable them to integrate peatland considerations into relevant national planning and policy processes including options of conservation/protection, restoration, sustainable use and their monitoring.

Achieved

Results Achieved:

- FAO notes that this requirement was not part of the Project Agreement between parties.
- FAO: achieved. Extensive list of outputs available upon request.

FAO's CONTRIBUTION TO OUTPUT 1

PROJECT OUTPUTS

Output I: At the global level, provide an updated overall global assessment of the status of peatlands and their importance in the global carbon cycle to inform policy makers and build a network of partners working together to emphasize the role of peatlands management in enabling the achievement of global commitments to mitigate and adapt to climate change, as outlined in the Paris Agreement.

Results Achieved:

FAO Activities corresponding to Output I: Work package (WP I.I): Global Peatlands Initiative Outreach, Knowledge Management and South–South Knowledge Exchanges.

Activity [I.8.]: (UNEP and GMC and FAO)

Identify and update national peatland data with at least 3 of the pilot countries which serves as a basis for peatland management and provides information to estimate carbon stocks and emission avoidance.

Status: Completed.

- FAO: Active collaboration for the design and implementation of the peatland mapping training sessions in close partnerships with GMC, and with the support of the United States Forest Service (USFS) and the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) through the Sustainable Wetlands Adaptation and Mitigation Program (SWAMP) and engagement of other key partners, such as the Congo Peat project (University of Leeds).
- The mapping and monitoring workshops, as well as recorded presentations on data and recently developed approaches were made available to all participants, notably through Google Classroom: on peatland mapping in Spanish (<https://tinyurl.com/3p52ebxy>), which has 119 members and on peatland mapping and monitoring in French (<https://tinyurl.com/wkmtmdks>), which has 41 members.
- The global community of practice on peatland mapping and monitoring (<https://tinyurl.com/47rtwzn6>) founded through the project's capacity-development activities supports the facilitation of regular exchanges with 273 members from over 33 countries (142 members did not indicate their countries), including from all the project countries.
- Guidance materials were compiled and made available on a Trello board for mapping:
 - in Spanish: <https://tinyurl.com/4fbk9n38>; and

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ in French: https://tinyurl.com/5n7wdw55. – Online training sessions on peatland mapping and monitoring took place in 2021 and 2022 for stakeholders in the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Peru and other countries. The sessions highlighted the need for field data and guided what and how remote-sensing methods be used. It also helped to develop initial skills using the free, cloud-based FAO-SEPAL platform for peatland mapping and presented the theoretical basis for peatland monitoring. For the overall information on the training, see the table under Milestone II.3. 		
<p>Indicator I.1: By the middle of 2020, at least two more Global and South–South knowledge exchanges hosted by the Global Peatlands Initiative are held to stimulate technology transfer and to aid in the collection of best practices on peatlands management approaches and methods for climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p>		
Unit	Baseline (1/2/2018)	Target value
Exchanges	1 global knowledge exchange held in Indonesia in May 2017	+2 global knowledge exchanges +2 South–South knowledge exchanges
<p>Means of verification:</p> <p>Knowledge exchange workshop agenda, report and participant survey. A “live” compilation of best practices, tools and knowledge products exchanged between Global Peatlands Initiative members is endorsed by all and available on the initiative website and has been shared with all the members on the online community of practice.</p>		
<p>Results Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – FAO: Contributions to South-South cooperation in the five online sessions on peatland mapping and monitoring, two co-organized events on the Ramsar COP14 and three events at COP27. – South–South cooperation was promoted in five online sessions targeting Spanish and French speakers, where participants from the project countries as well as others in the global South, e.g. Colombia and Chile, joined the discussion on peatland mapping and monitoring methods and approaches. – South–South cooperation was also facilitated during two events at Ramsar COP14 in Q4/2022: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The side event “Wetlands: crucial for national climate commitments” on 10 November 2022 discussed the inclusion of wetlands, in particular peatlands and mangroves in climate commitments, such as the NDCs. Government officials from Indonesia, Panama, the United Kingdom and Zambia served as 		

panellists. Co-organizers included the GMC, GPI, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, UNEP and Wetlands International. The presentations are available at: <https://tinyurl.com/585fvvbe>.

- On 12 November 2022, FAO supported the moderation of the event at the Ramsar COP entitled “State of the World's Peatlands – Global Peatlands Assessment: Evidence for action toward peatland conservation” organized by UNEP.
- At COP27, three side events were co-organized with important contributions and coordination with FAO.
 - “Enhancing climate action through peatlands” (<https://tinyurl.com/3whpmzh2>) on 14 November 2022 demonstrated how countries have integrated, enhanced, and are implementing peatland-related climate commitments contained in NDCs. The FAO report “Peatlands and climate planning” (<https://tinyurl.com/329zsa79>) was launched with partners, highlighting examples of cases from different regions, good practices and lessons learned. Co-organizers included FAO, the Global Environment Centre, the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, UNEP and Wetlands International. Presentations are available here (<https://tinyurl.com/pxn2pxks>). The session was attended by over 50 delegates with more than 90 viewers following along live via COP27’s Official YouTube Channel. As of April 2023, the video recording had received more than 9 900 views. The panel included representatives from the ASEAN Secretariat, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia and Peru as well as a representative of the research community from Finland and a representative of Indigenous Peoples from Malaysia.
 - The event entitled “Peatlands sustainable management: the vision of the Congo Basin countries and opportunities of collaboration” on 16 November 2022 co-organized by FAO and UNEP in collaboration with MEDBBC and hosted by the Blue Fund for the Congo Basin Pavilion discussed the results of recent studies on the Congo Basin peatlands and hosted a panel discussion on the opportunities to collaborate between Congo Basin countries. Panellists included government officials from the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Indonesia, with the participation of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), USFS and the University of Leeds. The recording is available at: <https://tinyurl.com/bdzkpdys>.
 - The event was organized following a direct request by the focal Minister within the Government of the Congo in June and replaced the national workshop.
 - “Climate solutions and energy access in rural area - Developing agricultural sector and improving food security in Africa” was hosted within the Nordic pavilion on 10 November 2022 and showcased how new concrete GHG emission-reduction practices targeted to the agriculture sector have a huge impact both regionally and globally. The recording is available here (<https://tinyurl.com/yhrbhje8>).

- FAO’s project team co-organized two side events and participated in one other event in the Peatlands Pavilion during COP26, helping to mainstream the importance of peatlands for climate change mitigation and adaptation. Recordings are available on the GPI Peatland Pavilion YouTube list (<https://tinyurl.com/29ca4u4a>). After the COP26 Global Peatlands Pavilion event, the Headways team at the New York Times reached out to the GPI partners to request their support in launching and disseminating an initiative called the Bog Squad that would raise the awareness of peatlands globally. The request was disseminated to the Communities of Practice. At the time of writing, 1 000 questions had been received from the general public and answered by peatland experts in the New York Times (<https://tinyurl.com/zu2zmffb>).
- In December 2019, the GPI, together with its partners, raised the profile of peatlands with eight side events at COP25 in Madrid. FAO contributed to the event called “Avoiding loss of high-carbon soils through peatland mapping and monitoring for climate action” together with the Global Environment Centre, GMC, JICA and UNEP.
- Countries from both the global North and South are reaching out, with a willingness to understand how peatlands can be sustainably managed. The new restoration policy framework of the European Union, where peatlands will receive special attention, is, alongside the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, a new level for regional commitment, and a good demonstration of the large coalition of actors driving for large-scale changes in peatland management. The GPI and its members have been instrumental in fostering and promoting this broad outreach.
- Outreach efforts in Peru included launching a podcast episode on peatland management (<https://shorturl.at/puRST>) and an article in an important national newspaper (<https://tinyurl.com/yv4wvxb9>).
- A presentation on the perspectives of peatland management in Peru was held in the Peruvian Wetlands Congress, on 5 February 2021 (no recording link is available).
- FAO also presented at an ASEAN-wide COVID-19-response, resilience and peatland seminar organized by the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) on 26 November 2020 for key participants from ten ASEAN countries, development partners and technical agencies.
- A session was organized as requested by Indonesia’s Vice Minister of Environment and Forestry. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) UK Peatland Programme, UNEP and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) were invited to present at the Renewable Resources from Wet and Rewetted Peatlands (RRR2021) Conference online on 10 March 2021 (<https://tinyurl.com/2s398tj5>). Both UNEP and FAO presented project results. The session shared some key recommendations, and examples of how different actors have been tackling finance-related challenges that hinder improvements in peatland

management.

- The Governments of Indonesia, the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with support from CIFOR, FAO, UNEP and other GPI partners, established the ITPC in Bogor, Indonesia (<https://tinyurl.com/5n8mw7td>). This Institution was not foreseen in the project, but it was a direct result of the engagement by GPI with the key peatlands countries who identified the need to build capacity and connections to strengthen the consistency and quality of science and research linked to practice and policy. In July 2021, Peru declared its commitment to join the ITPC (<https://tinyurl.com/3k4vbf2y>).

Indicator I.2: By the end of 2020 a Global Peatland Assessment endorsed by the Global Peatlands Initiative is published and shared with the four pilot countries as well as the top 25 peatland countries in the world.

Unit	Baseline (1/2/2018)	Target value
Assessment	1 Assessment on Peatlands, Biodiversity and Climate Change (20083) endorsed only by few partners. The 2008 assessment includes outdated knowledge on tropical peatlands and GHG emissions through drainage – it does not include a wealth of Peatland studies that have been published since then and does not reflect the current increased threats and accelerated degradation of peatlands globally.	1 new Global Peatlands Assessment with up-to-date knowledge and widely endorsed by the Global Peatlands Initiative members

Means of verification:

Global Peatlands Initiative endorsed new Global Peatlands Assessment published on the GPI Web page and available for policy makers through the websites and platforms of the GPI members.

Global Peatlands Assessment referred to and used to inform the UNEP Emissions Gap Report.

Results Achieved:

- UNEP-led activity.
- FAO contributed to and reviewed the GPA.
- FAO provided inputs to the GPA report as part of the Developing Team from the inception phase and until its launch, including an extensive review carried

out by a FAO team made up of staff working in headquarters and in Decentralized Offices. Inputs included additional information gathered through the national peatland profiles (internal, unpublished documents) for the four focal countries, data provided on the inclusion of wetlands into NDCs and practices from practice briefs.

- FAO provided support for the in-person organization and facilitation of the launch event at Ramsar COP14 in Q4 2022.

Indicator I.3: By the middle of 2020, the Global Peatlands Initiative members’ network expands and diversifies.

Unit	Baseline (1/2/2018)	Target value
Total number and variety of types of members.	24 members as of February 2018 including five civil society organizations and 4 pilot countries.	+10 more members join the Initiative including two civil society organizations. +2 more countries.

Means of verification:

Comparison of Global Peatlands Initiative partnership list of members as of project start date to that of planned date of target attainment. Active ‘Dgroup’ space and associated e-mailing list for members.

Data sources: government focal points, project team, and UNFCCC portal of national reporting and contributions

Results Achieved:

- UNEP-led activity.
- FAO managed the Dgroups platform for the GPI jointly with UNEP. At the time of writing, it hosted 125 members from at least 15 countries, and at least 54 organizations.
- In addition, FAO facilitates the following online Communities of Practice on the topic of peatlands:
 - Peatlands and climate change with 1 863 members from at least 104 countries (<https://tinyurl.com/bdzy3rds>);
 - Peatland mapping and monitoring with 276 members from at least 38 countries (<https://tinyurl.com/4w4x8sbe>); and
 - Peatlands and NDCs with 428 members from at least 50 countries (<https://tinyurl.com/mrzat8v5>).
- Please note that expressing nationality or location is not obligatory within the Dgroups platform, and therefore, the number of countries is indicative.

Indicator I.4: By the end of 2020 the Global Peatlands Initiative members have increased access to existing best practice approaches and case studies demonstrating tools and approaches that enable the protection, restoration and/or sustainable management of peatlands.		
Unit	Baseline (1/2/2018)	Target value
GPI produced best practice papers/case studies collections.	0	At least 4 best practice papers/case studies detailing approaches to the protection, restoration and/or sustainable management of peatlands [with UNEP’s internal target value of: “on priority areas as defined by the GPI steering committee members including for example: land use planning; restoration enablers; innovative financing options including developing a business case to support peatlands conservation and sustainable use of the Cuvette Centrale peatlands in the Congos.”]
Means of verification: Global Peatlands Initiative endorsed best practice papers and/or case studies published on the GPI website and available for policy makers through the websites and platforms of the GPI members.		
Results Achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – FAO completed seven cases. – Four practice briefs were developed with partners. Three of them are publicly available: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Restauración hidrológica de bofedales en el Parque Nacional Huascarán</i> (Hydrological restoration of wetlands in the Huascarán National Park) – https://tinyurl.com/msjxe45y; ○ <i>Ampliación del área de bofedales para criar alpacas en Chalhuanca, Perú</i> (Expansion of the wetlands area to raise alpacas in Chalhuanca, Peru) – https://tinyurl.com/5cmbbcry; ○ <i>Improved livelihoods through fish farming in a blocked peatland drainage canal</i> – https://tinyurl.com/ycxryrad; ○ <i>Principes de durabilité de gestion des tourbières : soutien à la République du Congo</i> (Principles of sustainable peatland management: support to the 		

Republic of Congo). Under final review at the time of writing. Intended for national discussion and consultations, not for publication).

- In addition, three cases of peatland inclusion in NDCs and LTSs and 23 examples of peatland-related measures in NDCs were included in the published “Peatlands and climate planning” report (<https://tinyurl.com/5ew3xn3d>):
 - *Indonesia’s mid-term climate contributions and peatland restoration* (Box 2; page 15);
 - *The Democratic Republic of the Congo and its commitments* (Box 3; page 22);
 - *Indonesia’s Long-Term Strategy* (Box 4; page 24); and
 - *Examples of peatland measures in NDCs by region* (Tables 4–7; pages 26–28).
- Good practices were collected and cases from Peru (two) and Indonesia (one) were documented, and an overview document for the Congo on the principles of sustainable peatland management was undergoing final review at the time of writing, before being discussed with the country.
- The project team constantly disseminated the template for collecting cases and invited stakeholders to send new case proposals. In addition, the FAO team disseminates already collected cases (<https://tinyurl.com/yf2ezsma>) through its peatland-related networks.

FAO Milestones

MILESTONES	Target
Milestone I.6. Report on the data and methodology is available and discussed.	Status: Achieved: Completed in time.
Results Achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The report on the data and methodology was under the joint responsibility of FAO and GMC. – FAO: Partners identified the most pertinent gaps in data and methodology in the Congo Basin. FAO also had resources to organize field-based capacity development in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. As part of the capacity-development activities for peatland fieldwork, an updated high-resolution peatland map for the Botanical Garden of Eala (Mbandaka) was produced and the method and results were validated with the country’s focal Ministry and other stakeholders. All of this material is available in the report entitled “<i>Rapport de mission de cartographie des tourbières. Mbandaka, République démocratique du Congo, 19–26 juin 2021</i>” (Peatland mapping mission report. Mbandaka, Democratic Republic of the Congo, 19–26 June 2021). Available at: https://tinyurl.com/3zhjmwkr. 	

- FAO: Training materials for the peatland mapping workshops in Spanish are available in a Google Classroom space online (<https://tinyurl.com/3p52ebxy>). Training materials on peatland mapping and monitoring in French are also available on Google Classroom (<https://tinyurl.com/wkmtmdks>).
- As agreed with UNEP and GMC, relevant and existing guidance materials were to be compiled and made more accessible to Spanish and French-speaking colleagues. The materials were compiled and put into a Trello board on peatland mapping. They are disseminated and updated by FAO as more materials become available:
 - in Spanish: <https://bit.ly/mapeoturberas>; and
 - in French: <https://bit.ly/cartographietourbieres>.

Additional UNEP MILESTONES	MILESTONE ATTAINMENT DATE
Identification of best practice approaches and/or case studies demonstrating tools and approaches that enable the protection, restoration and/or sustainable management of peatlands.	<i>Achieved</i>
<p>Results Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Completed: Four practice briefs were developed with partners, and three of them were made publicly available: – <i>Restauración hidrológica de bofedales en el Parque Nacional Huascarán</i> (Hydrological restoration of wetlands in the Huascarán National Park) – https://tinyurl.com/msjxe45y; – <i>Ampliación del área de bofedales para criar alpacas en Chalhuanca, Perú</i> (Expansion of the wetlands area to raise alpacas in Chalhuanca, Peru) – https://tinyurl.com/5cmbbcrv; and – Improved livelihoods through fish farming in a blocked peatland drainage canal – https://tinyurl.com/ycxryrad. – Five cases of peatland inclusion in NDCs and LTSs were included in the Peatlands and climate planning report (https://tinyurl.com/5ew3xn3d). – In addition, good practices were collected, with two Peruvian cases and one Indonesian case also published. – At the time of writing, an internal report on the principles of sustainable peatland management was being developed in coordination with the Government of the Congo. 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The project team disseminated the template for collecting cases widely and invited stakeholders to send new case proposals. In addition, the FAO team disseminated already collected cases through its peatland-related networks (https://tinyurl.com/yf2ezsma). 	
<p>Global Peatlands Initiative partners exchange meeting held in Peru to discuss best practice approaches and case studies on the protection, restoration and/or sustainable management of peatlands.</p>	
<p>Results Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – UNEP activity. – FAO contributed to the working sessions including the Ministerial exchanges supporting South-South cooperation and organized a validation meeting in Peru in Q1/2023. 	
<p>4 Best practice approaches and/or case studies demonstrating tools and approaches that enable the protection, restoration and/or sustainable management of peatlands are published and available for Global Peatlands Initiative members.</p>	<p><i>Achieved</i></p>
<p>Results Achieved: Seven cases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Four practice briefs were developed with partners. Three of them are publicly available: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Restauración hidrológica de bofedales en el Parque Nacional Huascarán</i> (Hydrological restoration of wetlands in the Huascarán National Park) – https://tinyurl.com/msjxe45y; ○ <i>Ampliación del área de bofedales para criar alpacas en Chalhuanca, Perú</i> (Expansion of the wetlands area to raise alpacas in Chalhuanca, Peru) – https://tinyurl.com/5cmbbcrv; ○ Improved livelihoods through fish farming in a blocked peatland drainage canal – https://tinyurl.com/yexryrad; ○ <i>Principes de durabilité de gestion des tourbières: soutien à la République du Congo</i> (Principles of sustainable peatland management: support to the Republic of Congo). Under final review at the time of writing. Intended for national discussion and consultations, not for publication.). – In addition, three cases of peatland inclusion in NDCs and LTSs and 23 examples of peatland-related measures in NDCs were included in the published “Peatlands and climate planning” report (https://tinyurl.com/5ew3xn3d): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Indonesia’s mid-term climate contributions and peatland restoration</i> (Box 2; page 15); ○ <i>The Democratic Republic of the Congo and its commitments</i> (Box 3; page 22); 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Indonesia’s Long-Term Strategy</i> (Box 4; page 24); and ○ <i>Examples of peatland measures in NDCs by region</i> (Tables 4–7; pages 26–28). – Good practices were collected and cases from Peru (two) and Indonesia (one) were documented, and an overview document for the Congo on principles of sustainable peatland management was undergoing final review at the time of writing, before being discussed with the country. – The project team continuously disseminated the template for collecting cases and invited stakeholders to send new case proposals. In addition, the FAO team disseminates already collected cases (https://tinyurl.com/yf2ezsma) through its peatland-related networks, including the GPI members’ Dgroups. 	
Number of donors (public and private) that have participated in discussions to mobilize funding in support of the Global Peatlands Initiative or partner countries.	<i>Achieved</i>
Results Achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – UNEP-led activity. – Number of donors FAO has engaged in discussions: eight (seven public, one private) 	
Number of high-level decision makers that have participated in policy level consultations and outreach events on peatlands relevant issues.	<i>Achieved</i>
Results Achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – High-level decision-makers (Ministers, Vice Ministers, Heads of Units, Cabinets) engaged by FAO: ten. 	

Other aspects

- An article about a peatland in Kenya was published by the FAO team as an example of fire usage in peatlands outside Indonesia (<https://tinyurl.com/7h3u4uce>).
- The team wrote a joint article in three languages: “Peatlands: the challenge of mapping the world’s invisible stores of carbon and water” (<https://tinyurl.com/yvtwaedm>), “*Turberas: el desafío de cartografiar las reservas invisibles de carbono y agua del mundo*” (<https://tinyurl.com/27hat6da>) and “*Les tourbières: le défi de cartographier les entrepôts invisibles de carbone et d’eau de la planète*” (<https://tinyurl.com/4d5m2h2r>) for the FAO’s Forestry Division’s long-running *Unasylva* journal (2019). The article was a collaborative effort

with contributions from the Congolese GPI partner and various key researchers from British academia.

- As a potential contribution to peatland management in GPI countries outside Indonesia, NICFI launched universal access to high-resolution satellite monitoring for 64 countries in the tropics in September 2020 (<https://tinyurl.com/5n98hf7y>). The data are available through the FAO SEPAL platform, and they are expected to have direct implications and applicability to peatland mapping and monitoring in GPI countries.

Table 4: Views of the FAO products related to the project between September 2022 and May 2023

Title	Link	Views and downloads (2019–2023)
Improved livelihoods through fish farming in a blocked peatland drainage canal – Indonesia (May 2023)	https://tinyurl.com/ycxryrad	35
<i>Ampliación del área de bofedales para la crianza de alpacas en Chalhuanca – Arequipa, Perú</i> (Expansion of the area of bofedales for the crianza of alpacas in Chalhuanca – Arequipa, Perú)	https://tinyurl.com/5cmbbcrv	218
<i>Restauración hidrológica de bofedales en el Parque Nacional Huascarán</i> (Hydrological restoration of bofedales in the Parque Nacional Huascarán)	https://tinyurl.com/msjxe45y	362
Needs and knowledge gaps on peatlands for climate action	https://tinyurl.com/yxy6s2wa	275
<i>Peru y las turberas: necesidades y brechas de conocimiento</i> (Peru and peatlands: needs and gaps of knowledge)	https://tinyurl.com/36pf6ymt	114
<i>¿Qué son las turberas? La turba en el Perú</i> (What are peat bogs? Peat in Peru)	https://tinyurl.com/3xz9mdub	673
Peatlands and climate planning	https://tinyurl.com/yzf3yt9b	956

Title	Link	Views and downloads (2019–2023)
Wetlands in climate commitments: Preliminary results	https://tinyurl.com/3kx4m3r7	166
Peatlands mapping and monitoring ²	https://tinyurl.com/mr74ry49	1 237
Webpage: Cases of peatland management	https://tinyurl.com/yf2ezsma	97
Webpage: <i>Casos de gestión de turberas</i> (Peatland management cases)	https://tinyurl.com/2ywczy9u	109
Webpage: <i>Cas de gestion des tourbières</i> (Peatland management cases)	https://tinyurl.com/3rxaw4kn	664
Webpage: FAO's work on peatlands	https://tinyurl.com/34dmc9nt	1 306
Podcast	https://shorturl.at/puRST	101
Webpage: <i>FAO y su trabajo sobre las turberas</i> (FAO and its work on peatlands)	https://tinyurl.com/4axp54yv	488
Webpage: FAO's work on peatlands	https://tinyurl.com/42eef9zr	336
Webpage: <i>FAO y su trabajo sobre las turberas</i> (FAO and its work on peatlands)	https://tinyurl.com/4hkx8smw	183
Webpage: <i>Le travail de la FAO sur les tourbières</i> (FAO's work on peatlands)	https://tinyurl.com/bdn8ncfj	214
Webpage: <i>Le travail de la FAO sur les tourbières</i> (FAO's work on peatlands)	https://tinyurl.com/ycx5arvd	197
Total		7 696

² This product was not a product of the project.

Appendix 1

DOCUMENTS PRODUCED DURING THE PROJECT

FAO. 2020. *Qué son las turberas? La turba en el Perú.* Rome, FAO.

<https://tinyurl.com/3xz9mdub>

FAO. 2021. *Needs and knowledge gaps on peatlands for climate action. Global survey results between May 2020 and March 2021. Technical report.* Rome, FAO.

<https://tinyurl.com/yxy6s2wa>

FAO. 2021. *Perú y las turberas: Necesidades y brechas de conocimiento. Reporte técnico.*

Rome, FAO. <https://tinyurl.com/533dhfjb>

FAO & GMC. 2022. *Wetlands in climate commitments. Preliminary results.* Rome, FAO.

<https://tinyurl.com/3kx4m3r7>

FAO. 2022. *Ampliación del área de bofedales para criar alpacas en Chalhuanca, Perú.*

Rome, FAO. <https://tinyurl.com/5cmbberv>

FAO. 2022. *Peatlands and climate planning – Part 1: Peatlands and climate commitments.*

Rome, FAO. <https://tinyurl.com/5ew3xn3d>

FAO. 2022. *Restauración hidrológica de bofedales en el Parque Nacional Huascarán.* Rome,

FAO. <https://tinyurl.com/msjxe45y>

FAO. 2023. *FAO Cartographie des tourbières.* Trello board. Rome, FAO.

<https://tinyurl.com/bdz87zn7>

FAO. 2023. *FAO Mapeo de turberas.* Trello board. Rome, FAO.

<https://tinyurl.com/4fbk9n38>

FAO. 2023. *FAO YouTube Playlist: Peatlands and climate change [37 videos].*

<https://tinyurl.com/ase3wfxn>

FAO. 2023. *Improved livelihoods through fish farming in a blocked peatland drainage canal.*

Rome, FAO. <https://tinyurl.com/ycxryrad>

FAO. 2023. *Rapport de mission de cartographie des tourbières. Mbandaka, République démocratique du Congo, 19-26 juin 2021.* Rome, FAO. <https://tinyurl.com/29n4wp77>

Appendix 2

PROJECT STAFF

Function	Dates of Service	
	Starting Date	Concluding Date
<i>International staff</i>		
Budget Holder	10 August 2019	28 February 2023
Lead Technical Officer	10 August 2019	28 February 2023
Funding Liaison Officer	10 August 2019	28 February 2023
Forestry Officer	10 August 2019	28 February 2023
Programme Officer	10 August 2019	28 February 2023
Deputy Director, Forestry Division	10 August 2019	28 February 2023
Forestry Officer	10 August 2019	28 February 2023
Programme Officer: Finance Monitoring and Reporting	10 August 2019	28 February 2023
Financial Monitoring and Reporting Specialist	10 August 2019	28 February 2023
Peatlands and Climate Change Specialist	10 August 2019	17 January 2020
Peatlands and Climate Change Specialist	10 August 2019	4 October 2019
Peatlands and Climate Change Consultant	4 October 2019	28 February 2023
Peatlands and Climate Change Consultant	13 January 2020	28 February 2023
Project Formulator (Divisional Director)	17 January 2020	28 February 2023
Peatlands and Climate Change Specialist	25 February 2020	28 February 2023
Peatlands and Climate Change Consultant	28 March 2020	28 February 2023
Operations Specialist	27 May 2021	28 February 2023
National Project Coordinator	14 October 2021	28 February 2023
Funding Liaison Officer	22 February 2022	28 February 2023
Senior Forestry Officer	7 July 2022	28 February 2023
<i>National staff</i>		
National Specialist, FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Division (NFI)	10 August 2019	28 February 2023
National Consultant Responsible for Monitoring CAFI Activities	10 August 2019	28 February 2023
National Consultant on measuring, reporting and verification (MRV)	23 September 2019	28 February 2023
Expert on MRV and reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD)	4 October 2019	December 2022
Operations Specialist	20 August 2020	28 February 2023
Forestry Technical Expert	12 December 2022	28 February 2023

Appendix 3

TRAINING AND STUDY TOURS

No of participants	Training and Study Tour	Location	Date
45	UNFCCC COP25 side event: Avoiding loss of high-carbon soils through peatland mapping and monitoring for climate action	Madrid, Spain	December 2019
90	<i>El Proyecto “Iniciativa Mundial para las Turberas” en Perú</i>	Online	5 May 2020
42	<i>Retos y oportunidades para el manejo de turberas en el Perú</i>	Online	17 June 2020
80	<i>Iniciativas en marcha en turberas de la Amazonía peruana</i>	Online	16 September 2020
103	<i>Iniciativas en marcha en turberas de los Andes peruanos</i>	Online	1 October 2020
56	<i>Iniciativas en marcha en humedales costeros del Perú con potencial de ser turberas</i>	Online	2 December 2020
+90	GPI project in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Online	16 December 2020
+90	Peatland Management Challenges and Solutions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Online	17 December 2020
205	Peatland management and wet livelihood opportunities in Indonesia – Part 1	Online	19 January 2021
83	Introduction: Why map and assess peatlands?	Online	1 February 2021
182	Peatland management and wet livelihood opportunities in Indonesia – Part 2	Online	18 March 2021
55	<i>Localisation et cartographie des tourbières : préparation des travaux sur le terrain</i>	Online	30 March 2021
10	Coaching session for the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Online	27 May 2021
18	Eight-day field mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo: Mbandaka	Mbandaka, Democratic Republic of the Congo	26–30 June 2021
41	<i>Preparación de trabajos de campo</i>	Online	24 September 2021

No of participants	Training and Study Tour	Location	Date
+100	Side events at the Peatlands Pavilion during UNFCCC COP26	Glasgow, Scotland	November 2021
46	<i>Réunion de consultation : carte des tourbières à Mbandaka</i>	Online	8 December 2021
18	<i>Localizando turberas potenciales en Perú</i>	Online	16 December 2021
173	Advancing peatland monitoring: recent results from Indonesia	Online	9 March 2022
53	<i>Localizar turberas con teledetección: PARTE 1</i>	Online	8 April 2022
55	<i>Localizar turberas con teledetección: PARTE 2</i>	Online	12 May 2022
81	<i>Cartographie des tourbières par télédétection</i>	Online	15 June 2022
35	<i>Suivi des tourbières : un aperçu</i>	Online	16 June 2022
255	Enhancing climate action through peatlands. Series on peatlands and climate commitments	Online	23 June 2022
84	Peatland monitoring	Online	13 July 2022
+10	Sustainable management in peatland landscapes: A global overview	Hybrid, Jakarta, Indonesia	31 October 2022
+40	Climate solutions and energy access in rural areas – Developing agricultural sector and improving food security in Africa	Hybrid, Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt	10 November 2022
+30	Ramsar COP14: Wetlands: crucial for national climate commitments	Hybrid, Geneva, Switzerland	10 November 2022
+30	State of the World's Peatlands – Global Peatlands Assessment: Evidence for action toward peatland conservation	Hybrid, Geneva, Switzerland	12 November 2022
+140	UNFCCC COP27 side event: Enhancing climate action through peatlands	Hybrid, Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt	14 November 2022
+50	Peatlands sustainable management: the vision of the Congo Basin countries and opportunities for collaboration	Hybrid, Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt	16 November 2022
146	Implementing Climate Action through Peatlands. Series on peatlands and climate commitments.	Online	8 December 2022
28	Validation workshop for Democratic Republic of the Congo	Hybrid, Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo	14 February 2023

No of participants	Training and Study Tour	Location	Date
55	Validation workshop of Peru	Hybrid, Lima, Peru	24 February 2023
18	Workshop for the Congo	Hybrid, Brazzaville, Congo	27 February 2023

Appendix 4

MAJOR ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT PROVIDED

Quantity	Item	Cost (USD)
1	Laptop Computer (HP EliteBook 850 G7)	1 388