

Towards a Haze-Free ASEAN by 2030

Eight proposed initial transformational strategies have finally been developed to guide the development and implementation of the Investment Framework:

- Strategy 1: Strengthen regional, national and local capacity for fire prevention, prediction, monitoring and control and recovery.
- Strategy 2: Establish or further strengthen haze-free commodity supply chains and implement sustainable practices.
- **Strategy 3:** Empower and incentivise indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLC) to act as stewards of and sustainably manage land and natural resources to prevent haze.
- Strategy 4: Facilitate climate finance funding and investment flows to reduce net GHG emissions related to fires/land degradation and support adaptation to climate change.

- Strategy 5: Invest in cross-sectoral and business adoption of circular economy by the agriculture sector to minimise waste and use of fire.
- Strategy 6: Halt and reverse deforestation and land degradation and invest in nature-based solutions to maintain natural capital and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- Strategy 7: Protect, sustainably manage and restore peatland ecosystems to minimise emissions and maintain ecological services.
- **Strategy 8:** Scale-up sustainable financing options for haze-free sustainable land management.

Opportunities to learn more about ASEAN Investment Framework @ COP27

MALAYSIAN PAVILION
8 NOV 2022 (TUE) 2:30PM (UTC+2)
Financing and Investment for Haze-Free Sustainable Land
Management in ASEAN

10 NOV 2022 (THU) 2:30PM (UTC+2) Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships for Sustainable Peatland Management to Address Climate Change in Malaysia

AKHENATEN 14 NOV 2022 (MON) 4:45PM (UTC+2)
Enhancing Climate Action through Peatlands

GEC'S EXHIBITION BOOTH #24 14-15 NOV 2022 (MON & TUE)

For more information, please contact:

(On-site @ COP27 venue)

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(Off-site)

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ASEAN Investment Framework @ COP27

Background

Large-scale land and forest fires regularly impact up to 30-50 million hectares (ha) of land in Southeast Asia. These fires can generate smoke clouds covering hundreds of millions of ha for months at a time. This transboundary smoke haze has impacted parts of all 10 ASEAN Member States (AMS) and had severe impacts. Over the last 25 years, hundreds of billions of economic damage have been done at immense social costs and environmental impacts. The fires and the associated ecosystem degradation are one of the largest sources of GHG emissions from the land-use sector globally. In response, the 10 AMS have developed a number of plans and mechanisms including the:

- ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution (AATHP)
- ASEAN Peatland Management Strategy
- ASEAN Haze-Free Roadmap

While significant progress has been made in some countries, the situation in others is worsening. While technically many solutions are known, the challenge has been to take action at sufficient scale in an integrated manner, across a wide range of locations with the involvement of different sectors and stakeholders.

Investment Framework for Haze-Free Sustainable Land Management in Southeast Asia

To address the challenge, ASEAN is in the process to develop the Investment Framework for Haze-Free Sustainable Land Management.

The investment framework will help build multi-stakeholder partnerships and enhance the availability of resources to stop large scale burning of forests, peatland and agricultural residue by establishing socially and economically viable alternatives. The initial target is to leverage USD 1.5 billion in funding up till 2030.

The development of the Investment Framework is supported by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) through the Measurable Action for Haze-Free Sustainable Land Management in Southeast Asia (MAHFSA) programme.

Focal Areas for Investment Framework

The following are five focal areas for action:

- 1. **Enforce zero burning** throughout commodity supply chains and generate value added through circular economy.
- 2. Empower local farmers and communities to adopt sustainable agricultural practices that better prevent forest and land fires incidents, while develop options for alternative livelihoods including to turn agriculture waste into green products.
- 3. Protect and restore forests and peatlands as direct measures to slash global GHG emissions, while conserve the planet's biodiversity to stem further extinction of vulnerable species.
- 4. Mobilise resources and enhance resource availability, and build meaningful partnerships to translate project ideas into actual and tangible outcomes through a better understanding of the opportunities and challenges in the local context.
- Strengthen national and regional capacity to adopt an integrated fire management to predict, prevent, monitor and control incidents of forest and land fires, while supporting communities in fire-related recovery.

Transboundary haze challenges in ASEAN can be better addressed by a **higher level of commitments** and investment from **all stakeholders**.

H.E. Ekkaphab Phanthavong ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community ASEAN Secretariat January 2022.

















Why Invest for A Haze-Free ASEAN?

About 40% of ASEAN is covered by world's tropical peatlands. Yet the ongoing battle on the impact of drained peatlands, which often result in peatland fires, huge GHG emissions and transboundary haze pollution, continues. To become a haze-free ASEAN, we must secure the buy-in from farmers and the landowners, with offers of scalable and sustainable alternative solutions. The global community too, must build a shared future that is inclusive and dignified for all life if we are to combat haze in ASEAN.

Aligning with Global Agendas

UNFCCC and Paris Climate Agreement

Land and forest degradation and fires in Southeast Asia are major global sources of GHG. Preventing fires and transforming land-use is fully in line with the targets for both mitigation and adaptation under UNFCCC. The investment framework will fully support implementation of the emissions reduction targets of all national NDCs.

• UN Sustainable Development Goals

Ensuring haze-free sustainable land management in ASEAN will help implement at least 10 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

The investment framework is fully aligned with the Proposed Global Biodiversity Framework under CBD to achieve the 2050 Vision of "Living in Harmony with Nature".

Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

The investment framework is fully in line with the Land Degradation Neutrality Target.

National Emission Reduction Targets by ASEAN Member States



Northern ASEAN Subregion

The fires and haze is mainly linked to land

clearing and burning of agriculture residuals

dominated by crops such as maize, rice and

sugarcane driven by demand for feedstocks.

- **★20% GHG** emissions relative to BAU by 2030
 - **★41.7% GHG** emissions (of which 59.1% is from Forest and Land Use) by 2030
- **★31.89% GHG emissions** by 2030 and to achieve net-zero emission by 2060 or sooner
- **♦60% GHG** emissions compared to baseline scenario or around 62 MtCO₂e in absolute terms by 2030
- carbon intensity by 2030 compared to 2005 level
- **★45%** economy-wide

Source: NDC Registry, UNFCCC

- **▼**50% GHG emissions **₹73.5**% coal shares
 - relative to BAU by 2030 and adopt climate-smart agriculture
 - **₹75% GHG emissions** relative to BAU from 2020-2030 for the sectors of agriculture wastes industry, transport and energy
- \$\dd{4}36\% emissions intensity from 2005 levels by 2030, achieve peak emissions at 65
- **★20% GHG** emissions relative to BAU by 2030

MtCO₂ around 2030

♦9% GHG emissions relative to BAU scenario by 2030: can be increased up to 27% with international support

The majority of transboundary smoke haze used to come



The Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution (COP-17) welcome the development of an Investment Framework for a Haze-Free, Sustainable Land Management in Southeast Asia to prioritise national and regional actions on haze reduction and enable predictable funding flows and potential for joint programme and project development among ASEAN Member States and other stakeholders.

20 October 2022, Singapore.

Investment in Haze-Free ASEAN delivers on UN SDGs





appeal globally.







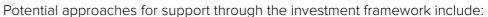












1. Transforming agriculture waste to green products

Stop haze through the circular economy by using agricultural residues (e.g. rice, maize) to produce new bio-materials for packaging or renewable energy and provide alternative income sources for farmers and communities.









2. Restoring forests and lands via innovative financing

Scale-up biodiversity and carbon financing to incentivise ecosystem protection and conservation, while creating new options to finance forest and peatland restoration programmes.









3. Integrate Zero Burning and Haze-Free approaches into commodity supply chains

Use the power of markets and supply chains to institutionalise sustainable production of goods and services through bottom-up, sector-wide recognition and compliance of haze-free product labelling to meet emerging green purchase behaviour.









4. Enhancing capacity to better predict, prevent monitor and control fires

Harness advancement in satellite technology and Al predictive analytics to enhance national efforts to better manage fire and minimise incidents of transboundary haze pollution.

facilitating business case advisory to build stronger investment



















Southern ASEAN Subregion

from burning of forests and peatlands for large-scale development for oil palm and pulp and paper; but in recent years has more relationship with medium and small-scale developments across degraded landscapes.