



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# Peatland mapping and monitoring: Priorities for climate action

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**Event:** Avoiding loss of high-carbon soils through peatland  
mapping and monitoring for climate action,  
2 December 2019, UNFCCC COP 25, Madrid

# Why map and monitor peatlands?

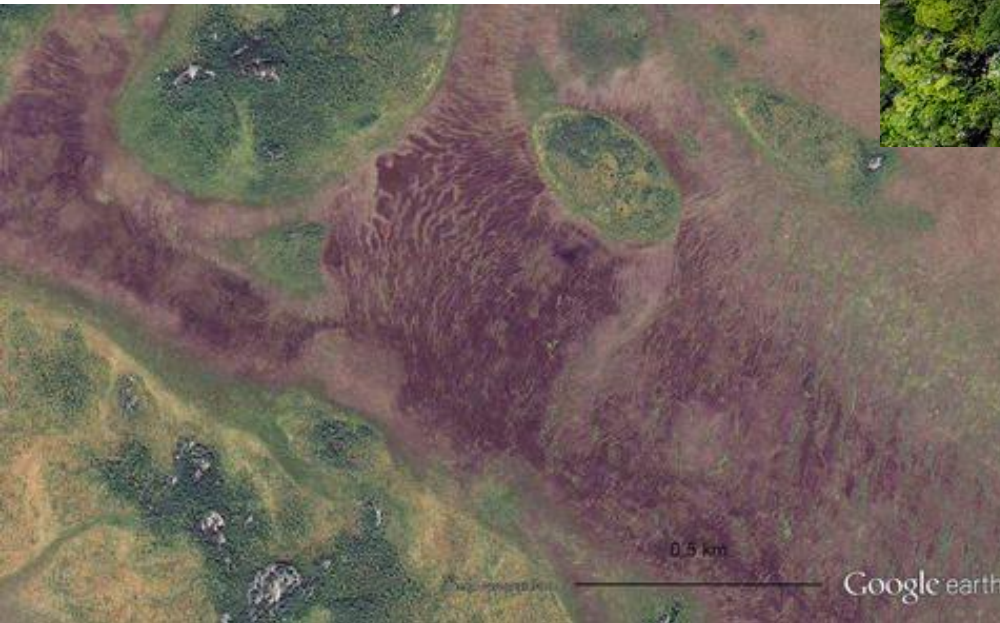
1. Know the location for **land use planning to avoid and mitigate threats and losses**
2. **Assess condition** and possible need for action for **action plans and budgets**
3. Monitor & adapt management **interventions**
4. **Report** to international conventions and initiatives





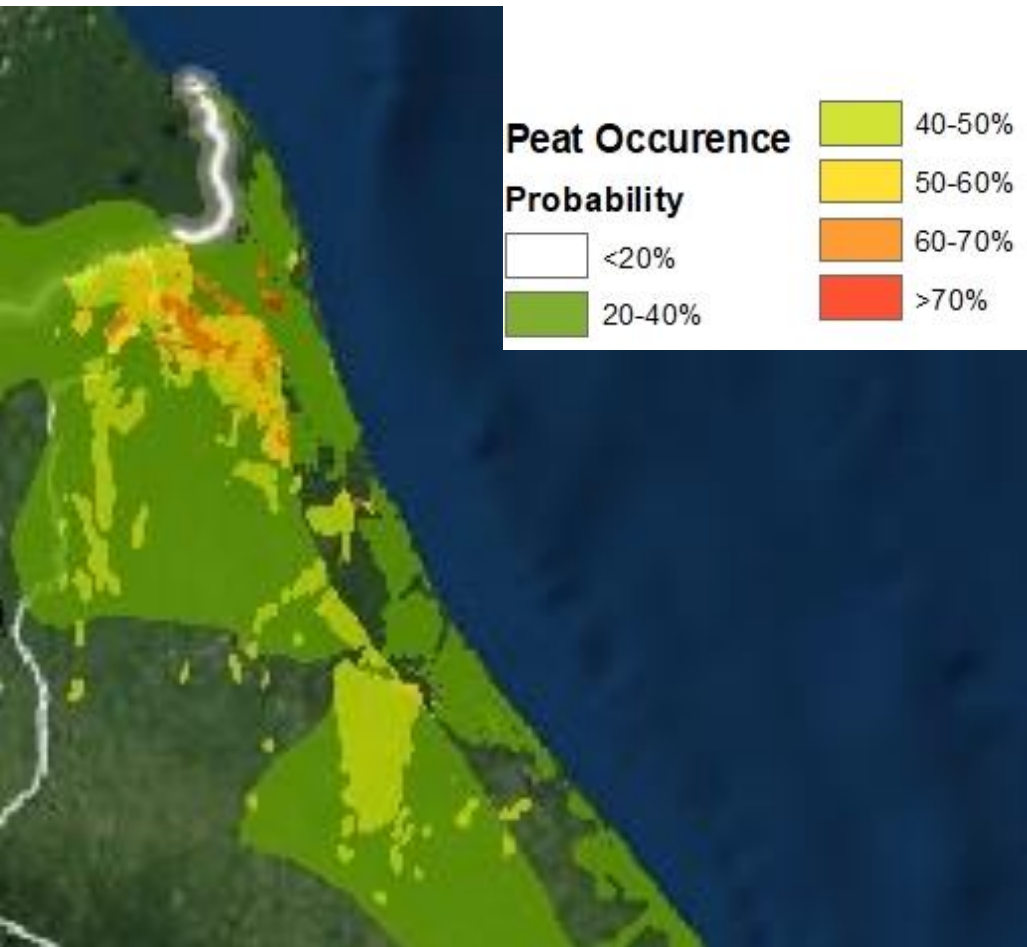
In tropical peatland forest

## Peatlands look very different



Or in boreal and temperate regions

# Peatland mapping as the 1<sup>st</sup> step



Mapping allows to **collect information on:**

- 1) peatlands' extent,
- 2) **status:** including potential drainage and other management, and
- 3) ecosystem services





# Water - the key element in peatlands

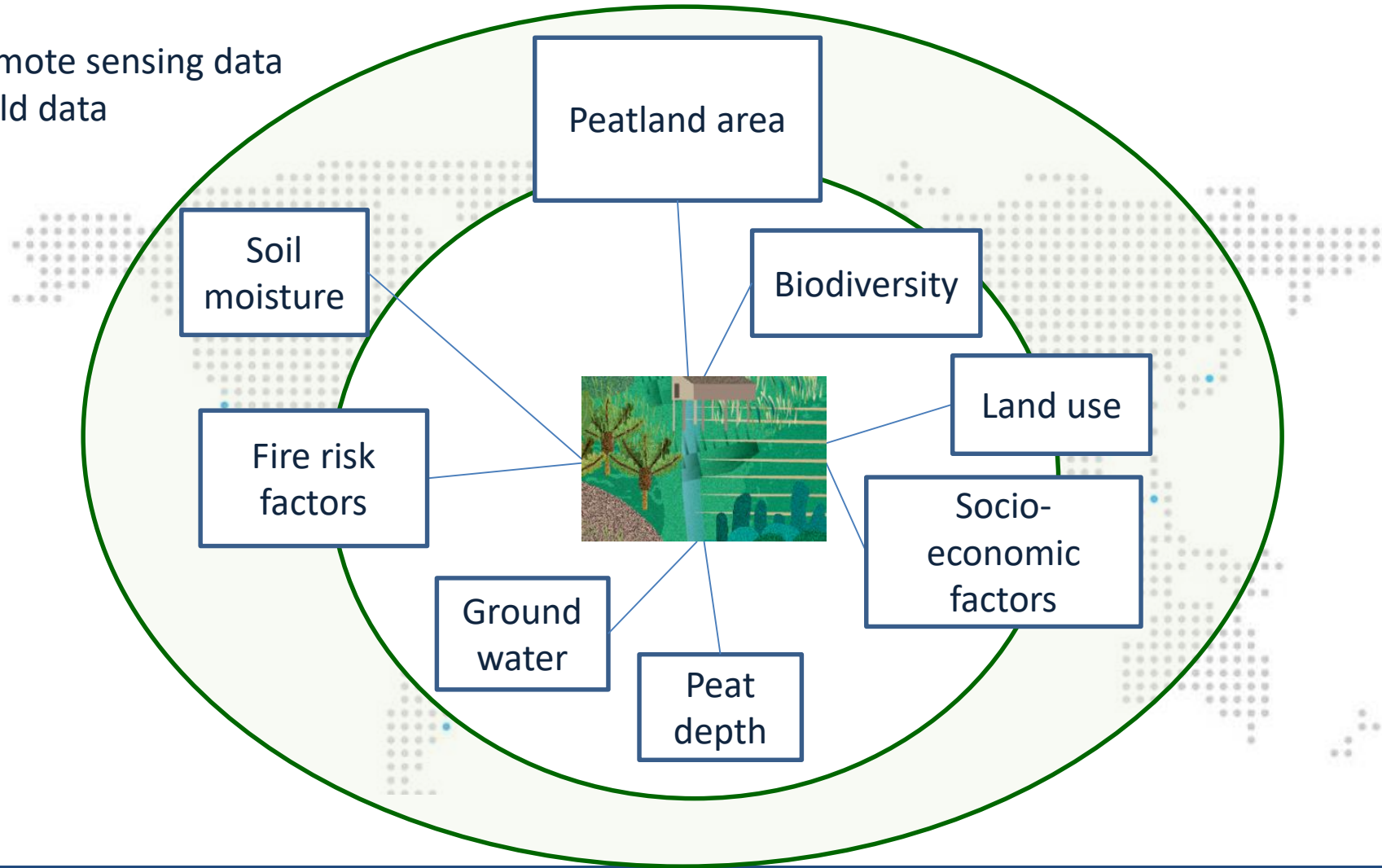
When water levels decrease, **peat degrades and burns easily.**  
**Monitoring approaches need to focus on water content of peat soil.**

Therefore we need to adapt and develop  
further **land use and land use change  
monitoring with new approaches**



# Data collected both remotely and from the field are needed

- Remote sensing data
- Field data





# Peatland monitoring



**Monitoring is essential** to alert conversions, assess restoration activities and undertake **adaptive management** of peatland areas.

Peatland monitoring should be integrated in existing **land monitoring systems** with a landscape approach.

# Examples of peat monitoring tools

Type of tools	Object of monitoring	Examples of tools
<b>Ground based</b>	Water table level	Dipwells
	Surface level	Subsidence poles
	GHG fluxes	Flux towers
<b>Remote observational</b>	Hydrological characteristics, fire, canal detection, forest degradation	Synthetic aperture radar
	Canal water depth, surface level	LiDAR
	Surface level (cm)	Interferometric SAR
<b>Analytical</b>	Impact of projects on carbon balance	EX-Ante Carbon Balance Tool – EX-ACT
	Soil Organic Carbon	Soil Carbon Model Yasso



# Peatland restoration monitoring in Indonesia

**High resolution** satellite data is used for monitoring restoration



**Canal blocking and  
backfilling**





# Integrated monitoring systems



Integrated monitoring would help reporting for various Conventions and commitments:



Aichi Biodiversity targets



United Nations Framework  
Convention on Climate Change



United Nations  
Convention to Combat  
Desertification



CONVENTION ON WETLANDS  
(Ramsar, Iran, 1971)



Convention on  
Biological Diversity



# Priority peatland actions

## 1 - Accurate maps as for monitoring and defining management actions

- Identify key opportunities and issues using remote sensing monitoring

## 2 - Agree on peatland definitions to improve maps

- Carbon content, and minimum thickness to define a peatland

## 3 - Update peatland emission factors

- Increasing accuracy of inventories and reporting to focus on best improvements

## 4 - Integrate peat into land monitoring systems

- Act effectively supporting existing systems e.g. NFMS

## 5 - Prioritize monitoring and further develop collaboration & capacity

- Set up clear institutional responsibilities and collaboration





Peter Drury 2018

Peat in a crater, Ranu Kao, on Easter Island

# Thank you!

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[www.fao.org/redd/areas-of-work/peatlands](http://www.fao.org/redd/areas-of-work/peatlands)