

Mangroves & Mined Out Areas Rehabilitation/Restoration in Southeast Asia and Their Implication to Designing ECR Projects

Contents:

- Part 1. Case Studies / examples of rehab / restoration in mangrove ecosystems and mined out areas
- Part 2. Implications to project designing for ECR



Mangrove Ecosystems Rehabilitation / Restoration





**PTT PetroChem Inc.
Thailand**



Abandoned Fish Ponds, 1990s



Present Day 2013

Use:

- Scientific Research
- Education of school children
- Ecotourism
 - Showcasing local community culture and traditions



Facilities:

- Lecture Hall
- Video Room
- Walkways, Observation tower
- Museum
 - Dioramas
 - Exhibits, Photos, Posters
 - Interactive display of mangrove creatures
 - Section on local community house with kitchen & artifacts















Policy

Surabaya Call for Action on Mangrove Management and Mainstreaming

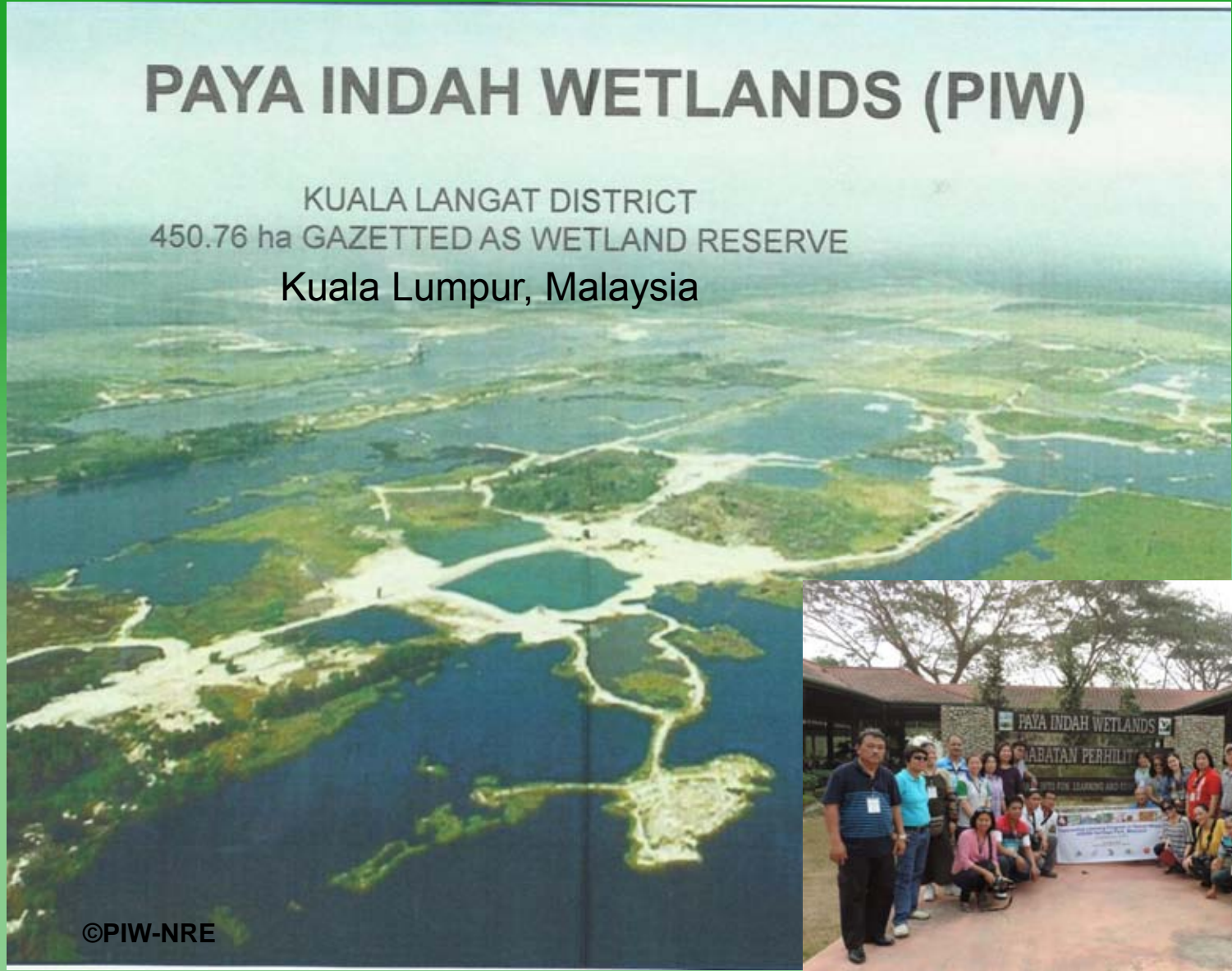
- Harmonize and develop comprehensive policies and plans with active participation and consultation of concerned stakeholders on sustainable coastal zone management including production, **conservation, restoration and rehabilitation, and usage of goods and services of the mangrove ecosystem**, reducing risks from disasters and climate change adaptation for the benefit (including livelihood) of coastal communities and the wider society.
- Recognize and safeguard the rights of local communities to access and share benefits for their livelihood from the uses of mangroves.
- Ensure the integration of mangrove ecosystem management and restoration for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation

Rehabilitation / Restoration of Mined Out Areas



PAYA INDAH WETLANDS (PIW)

KUALA LANGAT DISTRICT
450.76 ha GAZETTED AS WETLAND RESERVE
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia



©PIW-NRE



THE TRANSFORMATION OF PAYA INDAH WETLANDS



The main idea to develop the area
is from Malaysia's Former Prime
Minister Tun Dr Mahathir Mohamad



Replanting trees by the developer



©PIW-NRE

HISTORY OF PAYA INDAH WETLANDS



The view before the development of PIW



The tin-mining ship used in sand and tin mining on late 90's

©PIW-NRE



The deserted land caused by the mining activities

REHABILITATION PROGRAMME IN PAYA INDAH WETLANDS

Stage 1

- Cleaning process of the aquatic plants (*Salvinia molesta*)



The purpose of cleaning the *Salvinia* is to make sure that the aquatic plants and ecosystem get enough light source.

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REHABILITATION PROGRAMME IN PAYA INDAH WETLANDS

Stage 2

- Replanting project that aims to improve the structure of the soil due to mining activities.



Replanting projects in Paya Indah Wetlands.



©PIW-NRE

The result from the replanting projects and one of the green programmes in Paya Indah Wetlands

EX TIN-MINING AREA



FRESHWATER LAKE



LOGGED AREAS AND SWAMP FOREST



ECOSYSTEM OF PAYA INDAH WETLANDS



PEAT SWAMP FOREST

©PIW-NRE



Present Day PIW



Nickel Mine in the Philippines

© Mitzi Pollisco



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Evidences of ecological succession

Presence of indigenous flora



2011



2013

Presence of decomposers - fungi



Presence of Soil biota



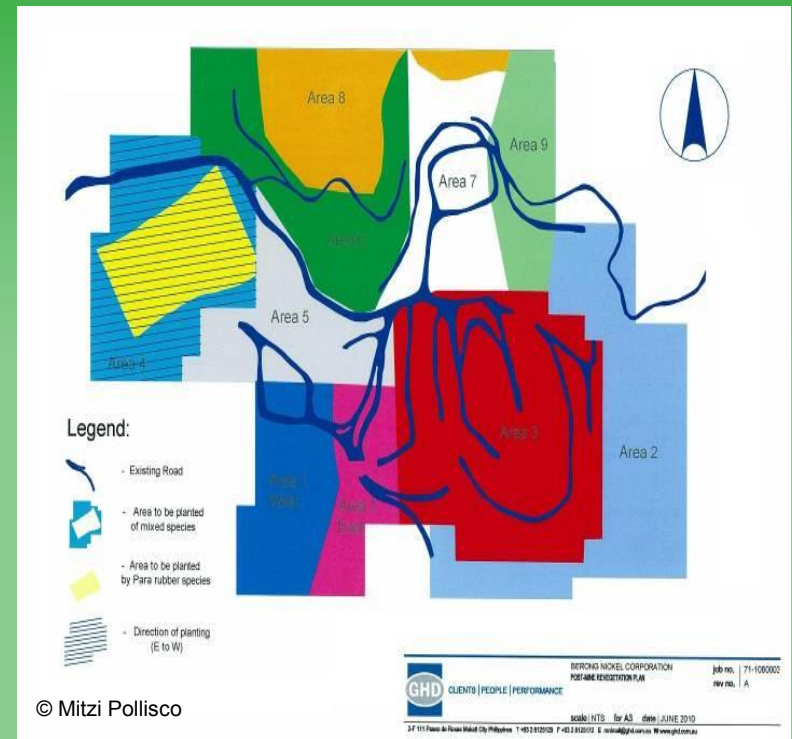
Presence of Soil Invertebrates



Other invertebrates



Part 2. Implications to ECR design

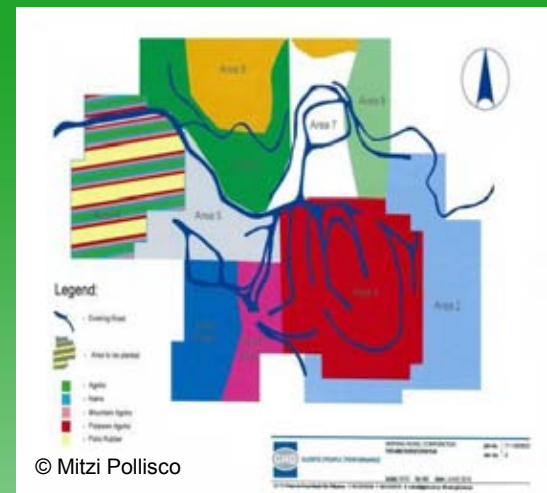
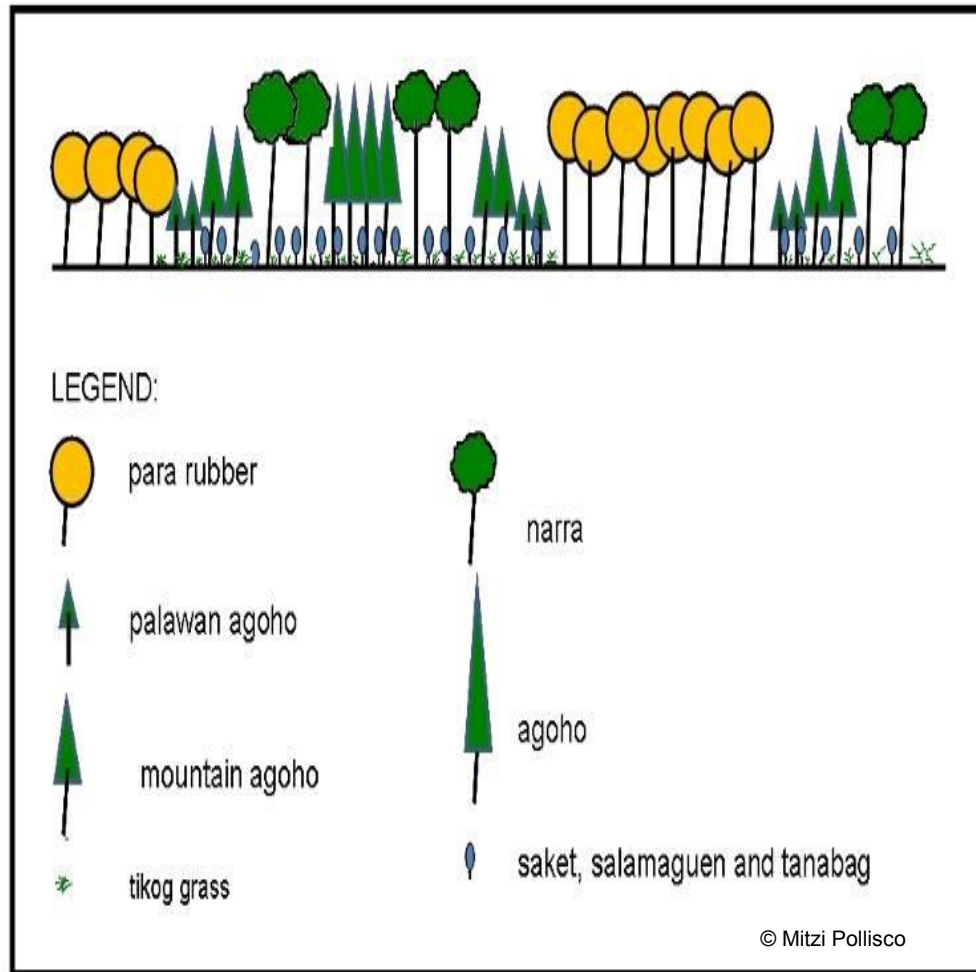


Factors to Consider:

- Site Conditions - biodiversity
- Topography / Landscape (LFA?)
- Soil substrate – soil biodiversity
- Weather / Climate
- Species to be brought back / to plant
- Stakeholders – communities!!!
- Ecosystem goods & services

Site Rehabilitation / Restoration

- Objectives of the rehab / restoration
 - Example: **Link biodiversity restoration to the major investment in plantation development such that economic benefits are also obtained**
- Strategy: example-**Native/indigenous species + naturalized landraces of economic importance (e.g. rubber trees)**
- Plan out the strategy....



Last but not the least:

Consultation with stakeholders especially the local community!!!



**Thank you for
listening!!!**

