

# Using spatial information to promote multiple benefits from REDD+ in Indonesia Central Sulawesi Province 

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## OUTLINE

$>$ Background
$>$ Central Sulawesi Province
$>$ Process used to identify Potential
Areas for REDD+ Actions
> Conclusion


## BACKGROUND



| Title | Indonesia: UN-REDD National Joint <br> Programme |
| :--- | :--- |
| Total Budget | USD 5.6 million |
| Date of Prodoc <br> Signature | 23 Nov 2009 |
| Date of first transfer <br> of fund | 20 Jan 2010 |
| End of programme | May 2011, extended <br> To June 2012, <br> To Oct 2012 |
| Objective | To support the Govt of Indonesia in <br> attaining REDD-Readiness |
| Implementing Partner | Ministry of Forestry, Republic of <br> Indonesia |
| Location | National and Central Sulawesi Province |



## Central Sulawesi

- The largest Province in Sulawesi Island
- Population : 2,633,420 people (2010), grew 1.94\% annually
- Administrative: 11 Districts
- State Forest area: 4.394.932 Ha (64,4\% from total area)

Forest areas in Central Sulawesi have vast natural resources
(Biodiversity ~ Walacea) and mineral, yet vulnerable to degradation


## Central Sulawesi

$>$ National Mandate - Provincial Strategy and Action Plan
$>$ REDD + Working Group
$>$ Working Group II Methodology

- REDD+ Plan
- Multiple Benefit
- MRV, REL, BDS



## Process used to identify Potential Areas for REDD+ Actions to Manage Forests

 Sustainably

## Potential Areas for REDD+ Actions to

 Manage Forests Sustainably

Important Areas for Biodiversity in
UN-REDD
PROGRAMME INDONESIA relation to Total Carbon


## Factors relevant to Erosion Control相 relation to Total Carbon




## CONCLUSION

- Using map to identify the potential activities in each location/districts is much more effective to decision maker process
- Using multistakeholders process to get a concensus
- Using FPIC to get a concent

Terima kasih Thank you

